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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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An elegant article, imported in flat flasks—a convenient size for traveling—sold at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

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Persons Who are Gray
Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
Price $1. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
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For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

R. E. Breed & Co.
Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

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Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy.
The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

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Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Silver Plated Ware.
The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the new colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

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A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

W. D. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.
The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

CUBA.

Starvation and Misery in the Interior.

No Spanish Fleet Ordered to New York—Petitions to Congress to Recognize Belligerent Rights.

HAVANA, November 27.—The dispatch published in the New York *Tribune* yesterday, telegraphed from here, that the Spanish fleet had been ordered to rendezvous in New York harbor, and that President Grant had ordered United States vessels of war to cruise in said harbor, is commented on by the *Diaro* in its issue of to-day. The *Diaro* refutes the statement that any Spanish fleet has received orders to go to New York, and characterizes the story as the invention of the friends of the insurgents, and says the *Tribune's* object is to excite the American people against Spain. The *Diaro* advises its friends among Americans not to place any reliance in such rumors, as they are started by conspirators and published for the purpose of producing irritation.

Advices from the interior are that hunger and misery prevails to an alarming extent. The column under Colonel Hidalgo lately found a hut in the vicinity of Paima Soriano, containing the lifeless bodies of eight persons who died of starvation.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The petition to Congress to recognize belligerent right of the Republic of Cuba has received 15,000 signatures in three days.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

More Suits Developing—Fisk and Gould Wanted in New Jersey—Gould Resigns the Receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Road—Judge Hitchcock Takes the Position.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The suit of the Rogers Locomotive works of Paterson, N. J., against the Erie Railway Company, involves the question of the violation of the charter of the road from the Legislature of New Jersey. The complainants pray that the Erie managers be compelled to show up the whole details of the management, in order to prove the legality of many questionable transactions. The defendants are cited to answer before Chancellor Seabrake, and show cause why the prayer of complainants shall not be granted. The bill was filed on the 21st of August.

The *Herald* says the Dutch county Grand Jury have also indicted James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, and upon their being caught upon Jersey soil they will be arrested and arraigned forthwith. They are charged by the indictment with fraud and conspiracy. In appointing the discharge of two hundred workmen in the Trenton, New Jersey, rolling mills arises from complications of the Erie Railway Company, who own the property. The Erie Railway office is very much crowded, parties waiting for Fisk are informed that he is in Boston, although generally believed to be in the building.

ALBANY, N. C., November 27.—All the morning was spent in conference and consultation, and in open court, in the forenoon, Judge Buckius read the resignation of Jay Gould of the receivership of the N. Y. & Erie Railway Company, to take effect January 1st, 1870, on condition that the lease of the A. & G. W. and branches to the Erie, according to the contract of December 7th, 1868, be in force until the sale of the A. & G. W. under the foreclosure of the mortgages as prayed for, is perfected, and the Erie shall operate this road until the lease shall legally end.

W. W. McFarland, for Mr. O'Doherty, stated that, his resignation was taken effect on New Year's.

Mr. McFarland read the journal entry adopted by him for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and the bondholders' agent, represents, over forty millions in all, by Representative Upson, as trustee for the second mortgage bonds, and Mr. Ramsey, for the consolidated mortgage bonds and debentures; by Judge Culver, for the larger interests.

Messrs. Otis and Adams, as attorneys for certain divisional mortgage bondholders, whose representative is W. H. Myer, a banker of New York, presented another as a substitute for limiting the receiver's powers.

The Atlantic and Great Western party, through Judge Collins, presented the name of Judge Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, as receiver.

Mr. Otis said that as a compromise, he would accept of Judge Hitchcock, if Banker Meyer were also appointed receiver.

A lengthy argument was abruptly ended by Judge Boynton announcing that he saw no need of two receivers, and would appoint Judge Hitchcock under two hundred thousand dollars bail.

This ends the trouble until next court. The answers in the petition for foreclosure and sale are to be filed January for foreclosure and sale are to be filed January 20th, and the case will be ready for hearing January 21th.

Judge Hitchcock has been continued connection with the Mahoning division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and his experience as master commissioner for both the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh roads, when in a receiver's hands, is considered a good selection.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Death of a Journalist—Suspension.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The Giant Powder Mills in the suburbs of the city exploded last night. Two white men were killed and one wounded, and eight Chinese injured. The building was blown to pieces, and glass shattered in the neighboring houses. The shock of the explosion was felt at a great distance. Doctor Cusenans, chemist, superintendent of the works, was fearfully mutilated. The cause of the disaster is unknown. Considerable nitro-glycerine, the principal ingredient of Giant powder, was stored in the building.

Peter B. Forster, one of the proprietors of the *Morning Call*, died suddenly yesterday.

The suspension of Isaac Josephs & Co., jewelers, is announced. Their liabilities are heavy.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1869. NO. 64.

WASHINGTON.

President's Message and the Reports

A Bogus Naval Report—Differences Between Union and Central Pacific Railroads Finally Adjusted—The Junction at Ogden—Binckley Turns up Again—The Census and Basis of Representation—Congressmen Arrived—The Canadian Reciprocity Question—The Postal Treaty with France—New Hotels—The Cleveland Bank Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1869.

A Bogus Report.

The document just published as the report of the Secretary of the Navy turns out to be on investigation of Episcopally made up of memoranda of recommendations made to the Secretary by Admiral Porter, but which were laid aside without use. The Secretary does not object so much on account of the matter, as because none of it is really in his report.

The Message and Reports.

Information from the White House is that the President's message will be about three newspaper columns long. The Treasury report, Naval report and War report each about half or two-thirds as long as the corresponding reports of last year. The message and Boutwell's report will go to Congress in writing, and must be sent out by telegraph from here. The other cabinet and bureau reports will go out by mail through the Associated Press next Friday or Saturday, though this course is not yet fully decided upon. All these documents but the **message** and Boutwell's report are finished. Wells's report will not come in till about the holiday vacation.

Pacific Railroad Differences Adjusted.

Vice President Huntington, of the Central Pacific, President Ames and Secretary Rollins of the Union Pacific, and Director Wilson for the Government, met with Secretary Boutwell yesterday, and finally adjusted all differences between these two railway lines. The Secretary paid to the Central Pacific one million and a half dollars in bonds, which that road at once turned over to the Union Pacific as part of the purchase money for the section between Ogden and Promontory. This completes the Government issue of bonds for the entire line of road, and the junction will hereafter be at Ogden. It may be stated as a point of interest that the Central Pacific gets no pay for grading done this side of Promontory, and the Union gets nothing for the work done the other side of that place.

Binckley Again on the War Path.

Binckley is on the war path again, and yesterday catching ex-Commissioner Rollins as he was going through Baltimore on his way north instituted a suit for libel against him, laying his damages at fifty thousand dollars. The complaint is based on Rollins's letter of the 5th of March last to President Grant, recommending Binckley's immediate removal. This is the same letter on account of which Binckley assaulted Rollins in the streets of Washington on that same afternoon. Binckley's lawyers are the same as those engaged in the Baltimore suit against General Butler. The writ served on Rollins is returnable **week after next** before Judge Scott, of Baltimore. The judges over there are getting quite a reputation for trying suits against late officers of the Government.

The Census Committee.

Met again yesterday, but as their bill had not come up from the printing office they could not make progress in arranging its details. They expect to have it ready for action, including the question of fixing the number of members in the House of Representatives after 1870. Some favored doing that in this bill, and some thought it had better be done in a separate bill. Some favored the establishing of a certain figure of population as a basis of representation, while others were in favor of fixing three hundred as the ultimate number of members of the House. No conclusion on these various points was reached. The committee meets again to-morrow.

Congressmen in the City.

The following Senators have arrived here for the winter session: Buckingham, Casserly, Carpenter, Cole, Conkle, Edmunds, Fowler, Harlan, Howe, Morton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Schurz, Trumbull, Yates, Warner, Williams. The following members of the House are also here: Speaker Blaine, Ames and Harper, of Mass.; Kelsey of New York, and Halderman, of Pennsylvania; Jones and Heaton, of North Carolina; Sypher, of Louisiana; Orth and Williams, of Indiana; Washburn, of Wisconsin, Cullom, Creebs, Judd, Hawley, Ingersoll, Farnsworth and Marshall, of Illinois; Maynard and Stokes, of Tennessee; Palmer and Dillon, of Missouri; Kasson, Kelley, Axtell, and Sargent, of California; Schenck and Garfield, of Ohio.

Canadian Reciprocity.

Two members of the Cabinet, in conversation yesterday, said all the talk during the summer with Canadians about reciprocity had not amounted to anything, except to show that the Canadians and ourselves are so far apart in their views that the making of a new reciprocity treaty is impossible, even if it were desirable, and a report to this effect will probably be made to Congress from the State Department early in the coming season.

A New York Sensation.

The story in one of the New York papers of yesterday that a naval vessel is soon going to San Domingo with Admiral Porter and Generals Burnside and McCook, on Government business, seems to be another New York sensation. Admiral Porter hasn't heard that he is to go, and the Secretary of the Navy don't know that any of his vessels are going. If Burnside and McCook are going, it must be on private business.

Postal Treaty with France.

Our Government some months ago gave notice to France that the present postal treaty will be terminated on the 1st of February. Senator Ramsey was unsuccessful in making a new one. The French Government has now notified us that it would like to continue the existing convention for another year, but our Government has declined to come to these terms.

Ways and Means.

The Ways and Means Committee will hold their first meeting to-morrow, if enough members report for a quorum. They have no special business to take up, but will discuss generally various questions pertaining to the work of this winter.

New Hotels.

Three new hotels are to be opened here this week, and the city will then have Arlington, Willards, Ebbett, Kirkwood, Jenness, St. Cloud, Seaton, National, St. James, Rugby, Metropolitan and Washington, each claiming to be first class, besides several at which the rates are cheaper.

The Cleveland Defalcation.

One of cashiers of the Second National Bank of Cleveland says that the amount of the defalcation caused by cashier Buell will reach forty thousand dollars of bank funds, besides some twenty thousand dollars of Lindsay & Phelps's deposits. The officer states that a letter left by Buell to the directors says that at the two preceding examinations by the Government Examiner there was a large deficit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1869.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia met this morning for the purpose of rendering decisions in cases held under advisement. At the opening of the Court the Secretary of the Interior withdrew his motion previously submitted, and argued and held under advisement by the Court, to vacate the judgment and quash the writ of *mandamus* issued in the M'Garrahan claim, thus leaving the judgment in full force. The Secretary must, therefore, obey the writ, and issue patent to Mrs. M'Garrahan for the rancho Panoche Grande, in which the new Idria California Quicksilver mines are located.

VIRGINIA.

D. G. Carr, E. W. Alassin and A. J. Ambler Smith, members of the Virginia State Senate, together with a colored man, the party representing the minority of the late Republican Convention, held at Richmond, who favor the immediate admission of Virginia, had an interview with the President to-day. It is understood the President remarked in favor of Walker, of Virginia, who saw him yesterday, that that State having complied with all the requirements of the law, he could see no reason why she should be kept out of the Union.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $236,477; shipments, $316,204; amount produced, $424,000; National Bank notes burned, $152,950; second issued, 112,140; balance due mutilated notes, $139,520.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments in Pennsylvania have been made by Mr. Cresswell:

Hillview, Westmoreland county—Mrs. M. Skiles vice John Hassinger, resigned.

Hall Brook, Tioga county—D. W. Knight vice Joseph Heron, removed.

Acmetonia, Allegheny county—Jacob Lorah, vice R. Whitesecre, resigned.

French Mills, Forest county—Name changed to Wells, and C. L. Sheppard appointed vice J. J. Osgood, resigned.

THE PRESIDENT'S 3rd ANNUAL REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the subordinate reports of various military departments and bureaus, and that of General Sheridan, have been sent to the public printer. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy are not yet finished. With these exceptions all the reports of the heads of departments are nearly completed, but few, if any of them, will be furnished to the press in advance, as an effort will be made to have the whole of the departments prevent their premature publication, as in regard to statistics heretofore. It is certain that the President's message will not be furnished to the press until the day it is sent to Congress, nor will it be put in type until it shall officially be made public.

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVING.

Additional members of Congress continue to arrive, though not in large numbers. The hotels and boarding houses are filling up, and preparations in all directions indicate the near approach of the session of Congress.

AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY.

It is stated that the meeting of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art for November, will be held at the hall of the Columbia law buildings, on Monday night.

Rev. R. G. Sampson, President of Columbia College, will deliver an address on the occasion. Dr. Draper is President of the academy, which has commenced its operations under favorable prospects, its members comprising many of the most distinguished gentlemen resident in Washington and elsewhere.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sales of gold and purchase of bonds without change through the month of December.

EXECUTIVE CLERK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. C. C. Sniffen has been appointed Executive Clerk to the President. This makes no increase in the Executive Mansion, Mr. Sniffen having for a long time been detailed there for duty from the Treasury Department, where he held the position of fourth-class clerk.

LATEST PHASE OF THE FLEET QUESTION.

Assurances have been received from well informed sources that there is no truth in the rumor that the Spanish fleet is to rendezvous at New York, or that it is the Navy Department is sending iron-clads to that port. The Miantonomah has been ordered to go to New York on her trial trip, and for the purpose of further repairs if necessary. Several other vessels are expected to New York next month, to take in stores. Irrespective of what has heretofore been said on this subject, the above statement represents the present condition of affairs in that quarter, as obtained from an official source.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1869.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The charges against John S. Barton, arrested for Custom House frauds, are of suborning Moses W. Tourley, Edgar McCarr and A. W. Van Winkle, holding positions of weighers, for making false returns on cargoes of coffee last year. Van Winkle is a brother of the ex-Senator from West Virginia. The case against them was abandoned upon their promise to give State's evidence, and Barton is engaged in returning false weights.

THE GUNBOAT CASE.

There was no action to-day in the case of the Spanish gunboats.

EMBEZZLEMENT FROM LETTERS.

United States Commissioner Betts, in a case before him to-day, decided that the delivery of a letter to an authorized agent of the person to whom it is addressed terminates the connection of the postoffice with it, and subsequent embezzlement by such agent is not an offense against the United States, but can only be taken cognizance of by the State Courts.

THE SUPERVISORSHIP.

The county canvassers to-day declared Roche and Smith chosen Supervisors, throwing out the protest against the latter. The case will go before Judge Clerk for the exclusion of votes cast for Smith has been decided by the Court. Judge Barnard.

THE QUICKSILVER MINE CASE.

The case of the New Idria Mining Company was before Judge Ingraham to-day, on an application of Barclay, appointed Receiver by the Supreme Court of California, to take possession of the property, which had been transferred to this State. Decision reserved.

BANK MESSENGER ROBBED.

A messenger of the Mechanics' Bank was robbed in Wall street yesterday of a large amount in checks and drafts, and several hundred dollars in money.

THE ARRIVAL.

The steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool, has arrived.

RESPITE REFUSED.

Governor Hoffman has refused to respite Owen Hald, sentenced to be hung on the ninth of December in Brooklyn for murder.

A dinner participated in by ladies and gentlemen of the press came off at Delmonico's this evening. One hundred and ninety-six seats were taken, and all sold, the only unoccupied seats being those of some of the immediate friends of Albert D. Richardson. Oliver Johnson presided, and among those present were Horace Greeley, James Parton and wife, Samuel Bowles, Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid, Mary C. Ames, Mark M. Pomeroy, Josephine Pollard, P. T. Barnum, Theodore Tilton, J. G. Saxe and wife, G. P. Putnam, H. Carlton, Edwin D. Leon, and others. Mr. Reid in speaking of Richardson said: "Of the Rebellion's fearful dead, Albert D. Richardson, Oliver Johnson presided, and among those present were Horace Greeley, James Parton and wife, Samuel Bowles, Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid, Mary C. Ames, Mark M. Pomeroy, Josephine Pollard, P. T. Barnum, Theodore Tilton, J. G. Saxe and wife, G. P. Putnam, H. Carlton, Edwin D. Leon, and others. Mr. Reid in speaking of Richardson said: "Of the Rebellion's fearful dead, Albert D. Richardson, A. Henry Brown and Richard T. Colburn, were absent in attendance on Mr. Richardson. The President's letter, read by Mr. Johnson, in which he took occasion to enforce the five minutes rule. Mr. Greeley spoke briefly and original on country farming and city editing. A letter from T. B. Peterson, proposing the appointment of "American Literature," was responded to by James Parton, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed the belief that no call at present for the recovery of Mr. Richardson, which was deservedly full employed, was applauded by all present. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Julia M. Dent Grant, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Bronson, W. L. Ormsbee, Theodore Tilton, D. G. Croly, George Wakeman, Mrs. Jenny June Croly, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Jo Norton and others, and poems were read by Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid and Mary C. Mayo Tucker. A poem from Alice Cary was read by W. C. Lyman. Responses were in every agreeable one, and did not break up until about eleven o'clock.

MR. RICHARDSON'S CONDITION.

Mr. Richardson is quite easy this evening, and has enjoyed some natural sleep for the first time since he was wounded. The ball has not yet been extracted, and will not be for the present, as it lies where it can do no harm. His condition, however, will of course be critical for some days to come. Mental anguish largely upon perfect rest and quiet. No visits are admitted to the room, or the vicinity of the door, and his friends have united in a request to the public to keep away from him.

LATEST—Sunday evening.—The condition of Albert D. Richardson, shot by McFarland Thursday evening, still continues favorable. He begins to show signs of great physical exhaustion, has had no food since receiving the ball, and any attempt at present would, it is believed, be fatal. He is kept under the influence of strong doses of morphine, which relieved the pain.

Midnight.—This evening symptoms have been developed in the case of Albert D. Richardson, which have caused his friends much anxiety. Previously his symptoms have been favorable. Two physicians are constantly in attendance, and a change for the worse receives prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

THE SPANISH FLEET NOT COMING.

The Spanish war vessels that were expected to rendezvous in this harbor, it is now stated, will not come. Admiral Porter's barge was gone upon the dock at the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs, but one of them is too large for the dock and the vessels of the fleet go to Philadelphia. Mr. Delemeter, the builder of the Spanish gunboats under the charge of the port, yesterday filed a claim to them as his own property, and made answer to the libel that it is not true that the Spanish flag has as yet had no interference in the case.

THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The corps of engineers have just finished a survey of the proposed Central Underground Railroad. It is understood to be so favorable that ground will be broken in February next. When commenced the work will be pushed forward day and night.

THE "PANEL GAME."

The trial of Martin Allen, charged with stealing $100 from a countryman, by means of the "panel game," was concluded yesterday, and Judge Bedford sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

DEATH OF GEN. KIERNAN.

Gen. James L. Kiernan, recently United States Consul to Canton, China, died yesterday, aged thirty-two.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, Bavaria, Hamburg, from Liverpool and Bellona, from London.

FIRE.

A fire fast evening in the first floor of No. 25 Ann street, gained rapid headway, and was extinguished with much difficulty. Total loss about $10,000, mostly insured.

LOUISVILLE.

The Ohio River Bridge to be Completed December 15—A Little Girl Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Chief engineer Fink, of the Ohio River Bridge, reports that the span over Indiana channel was swung on its bearings this morning. It is 400 feet long, and is the largest erected in America. The temporary superstructure will now be removed, and the Louisville channel will be passable for boats. The clearance under the bridge above the low water line is ninety-six and a half feet, and above high water forty-five and a half. Board of Trade meeting called to-night for the recovery of Mr. Richardson, which was deservedly full employed, and applauded by all present. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Julia M. Dent Grant, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Bronson, W. L. Ormsbee, Theodore Tilton, D. G. Croly, George Wakeman, Mrs. Jenny June Croly, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Jo Norton and others, and poems were read by Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid and Mary C. Mayo Tucker. A poem from Alice Cary was read by W. C. Lyman. Responses were in every agreeable one, and did not break up until about eleven o'clock.

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ARKANSAS

Terrible Affray—Three Men Killed—Injunction Granted—The Railroad Council Opposed to Railroad Schemes.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—A terrible affray occurred in Johnson county, Arkansas, last week. A planter named Johnson had an altercation with three hands in a cotton field, who attacked him with knives. Johnson drew a knife to defend himself, killing two of them instantly, and mortally wounding the third. Johnson received more than twenty wounds, but will recover. He bears the reputation of a good, quiet citizen.

A large number of movers are constantly coming into Arkansas, principally from Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Illinois.

The Chevalier Legislature has passed the following:

Resolved, That we protest in the name of the Chevalier people against the scheme involving the investment of public moneys in the Cheevalier Nations with those of the Cherokee, Creek or Seminole nations for the purpose of confirming the pretended claims of foreigners to the necessity of taxation for the support of our government, and alienating our lands in the hands of speculators and out of our control.

F. Hudser and Col. Thurston have been appointed whisky gaugers in the First Ohio District, vice Col. H. G. Hennett and Charles E. Pease, removed. In the second District John Hargey, gauger, and A. Crary, Government storekeeper, have been removed. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Relations of the Sultan and the Khedive—The Sultan's Ultimatum Admits of no Discussion—The Khedive Threatened with Deposition—The Ecumenical Council to be Opened on the 8th Prox.—Riotous Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland—Return of Republican Members to the Spanish Cortes—Card from M. Lesseps—Success of the Suez Canal no Longer Doubtful—Ratification of the Sale of St. Thomas Again Postponed, &c., &c.

The Sultan's Ultimatum.

PARIS, November 28.—The *Patrie* to-day makes the following statement: The ultimatum recently sent to the Khedive by the Sultan admits of no discussion. If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demand, he will be deposed and his brother, Mustapha Fazil, recognized in his place. There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of European powers.

Opening of the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, November 28.—Dispatches from Rome state that the members of the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and at the conclusion of the preliminary ceremonies the Pope will announce the opening of the Council.

Fenian Demonstrations.

LONDON, November 27.—Dispatches from Cork, Dublin and Tipperary report there being several Fenian demonstrations in various parts of Ireland to-day. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were riotous. Fenian songs were sung by the mob while marching in procession, and several houses were stoned and riddled. At Cork this evening, the partisans of Rossa celebrated that gentleman's election to Parliament with a torch-light procession and other proceedings. Everything passed off without disturbance.

Ratification of Sale Postponed.

COPENHAGEN, November 27.—The official newspaper to-day publishes the following: The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States Government has been postponed six months.

Return of Republican Deputies.

MADRID, November 27.—The Republican Deputies who recently absented themselves from the Cortes returned to-day in a body.

Arrival of the Scotia.

LONDON, November 27.—The differences between the Porte and the Khedive of Egypt will probably be compromised. On the contrary, the Constitutionnel of Paris, in the issue of to-day, says it has assurances that the Porte has sent an ultimatum to the Khedive, and that several vessels of the Turkish Navy are ready to sail for Egypt.

Success of the Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, November 27.—Two of the steamers of the Messageries Imperial, of 2,800 tons burden, have safely passed through the immediate friends of Albert D. Richardson. Oliver Johnson presided, and among those present were Horace Greeley, James Parton and wife, Samuel Bowles, Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid, Mary C. Ames, Mark M. Pomeroy, Josephine Pollard, P. T. Barnum, Theodore Tilton, J. G. Saxe and wife, G. P. Putnam, H. Carlton, Edwin D. Leon, and others. Mr. Reid in speaking of Richardson said: "Of the Rebellion's fearful dead, Albert D. Richardson, A. Henry Brown and Richard T. Colburn, were absent in attendance on Mr. Richardson. The President's letter, read by Mr. Johnson, in which he took occasion to enforce the five minutes rule. Mr. Greeley spoke briefly and original on country farming and city editing. A letter from T. B. Peterson, proposing the appointment of "American Literature," was responded to by James Parton, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed the belief that no call at present for the recovery of Mr. Richardson, which was deservedly full employed, and applauded by all present. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Julia M. Dent Grant, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Bronson, W. L. Ormsbee, Theodore Tilton, D. G. Croly, George Wakeman, Mrs. Jenny June Croly, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Jo Norton and others, and poems were read by Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid and Mary C. Mayo Tucker. A poem from Alice Cary was read by W. C. Lyman. Responses were in every agreeable one, and did not break up until about eleven o'clock.

MR. RICHARDSON'S CONDITION.

Mr. Richardson is quite easy this evening, and has enjoyed some natural sleep for the first time since he was wounded. The ball has not yet been extracted, and will not be for the present, as it lies where it can do no harm. His condition, however, will of course be critical for some days to come. Mental anguish largely upon perfect rest and quiet. No visits are admitted to the room, or the vicinity of the door, and his friends have united in a request to the public to keep away from him.

LATEST—Sunday evening.—The condition of Albert D. Richardson, shot by McFarland Thursday evening, still continues favorable. He begins to show signs of great physical exhaustion, has had no food since receiving the ball, and any attempt at present would, it is believed, be fatal. He is kept under the influence of strong doses of morphine, which relieved the pain.

Midnight.—This evening symptoms have been developed in the case of Albert D. Richardson, which have caused his friends much anxiety. Previously his symptoms have been favorable. Two physicians are constantly in attendance, and a change for the worse receives prompt attention.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Lawrence Chancey, who murdered his wife at Peru, Ill., in October, was on Saturday sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The citizens of St. Louis have inaugurated a movement for the erection of a statue of Thomas E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission during the rebellion.

J. M. Cass has sued the New Orleans *Times* for libel, laying the damages at $100,000.

The fall race meeting over the Metairie course, at New Orleans, commenced on Saturday.

The propeller Colonist, from Milwaukee to Montreal, with a cargo of 9,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 barrels of flour, sprung a leak in Lake Huron, and sunk twenty-five miles east of the Straits of Mackinaw. The propeller and cargo is a total loss. The crew all saved.

The Ohio State Christian Convention, composed of all denominations, meets in Columbus on Tuesday, the 30th of November, and Dr. Leonard Bacon and Dr. E. Mayo, of Boston, Henry Morehouse and Herbert Taylor, of England, Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and other prominent men will be present. Free entertainment is assured.

A case came before Judge Lowell, in the United States Court at Boston Saturday, in which the United States Assessor claims that Joseph B. Glover, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Lead Company with which he is connected, and had not lawfully reported it. The Assessor demanded that he be shown the books of the Company, and Glover refused to do so. The point in contest is whether the United States Assessor has a right to call citizens charged with false returns of personal income to show the books of a corporation in which he is connected, and in the Judge's chambers this motion, which for the present is reserved, is advanced. Shortly after the adjournment of the Court the point that the United States Assessor cannot compel a citizen charged with fraud in the income returns to produce his private books.

Wm. Brand, an old man of sixty, who lives in Columbus, Ills., committed suicide on St. Louis, Saturday, at the house of his son-in-law, Henry Juergen. The cause is said to have been temporary fit of insanity.

Col. M. A. Bryan, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, M. R. Cullen, L. R. Shyrock, delegates from St. Louis to the National Board of Trade, left for Richmond on Saturday.

John L. Barton, a New York Custom House broker, has been committed to prison in default of $5,000 bail, for having paid Collector Murphy $2,500 to procure the reduction of weights of coffee.

Horace Greeley wants Hon. Benj. F. Butler to take the lead in a movement for the removal of all political disabilities whatever, from any and every one who favors or shall favor the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Spanish consul says that the thirty gunboats built at New York are the property of Mr. Delamater, but also declares that if the Government throws them upon the hands of Delamater and Cheeseborough, he would buy them and sell them to Spain. He is represented to have said that if the Spanish Government did not find Cubans and accorded to them belligerent rights rather than continue in peace with 10,000,000 Spaniards, he would surrender his passport.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, preached in Chicago yesterday.

Daniel Wilkes, sixty years old, an Englishman, an inmate of the City Infirmary, Cincinnati, was discharged on Wednesday from the hospital, and returned to the poor house. While returning to the institution on Saturday he was run over and killed by a train on the Hamilton road between Lockland and Carthage.

The last rail of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad was laid at Foxcroft, Piscataquis county, on the 25th inst. The road will be open to regular traffic about the 15th of December. A movement will be made the coming winter to extend the road beyond the present terminus.

On a warrant by Messrs. Stahl & Meyer, Saturday, W. H. Schroeder and H. C. Schroeder, father and son, were arrested in Cincinnati, the latter on a charge of forging the name of the above firm to a draft for $2,200 on the Merchants' Exchange Bank. The testimony in the case has not been heard yet. The young man is said to have been living fast.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: A very successful test of the Westinghouse atmospheric car brake was made on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad yesterday. A special train of six passenger cars was made in this evening. In the second District John Hargey, gauger, and A. Crary, Government storekeeper, have been removed. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Ratification of Sale Postponed.

COPENHAGEN, November 27.—The official newspaper to-day publishes the following: The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States Government has been postponed six months.

Return of Republican Deputies.

MADRID, November 27.—The Republican Deputies who recently absented themselves from the Cortes returned to-day in a body.

Arrival of the Scotia.

LONDON, November 27.—The differences between the Porte and the Khedive of Egypt will probably be compromised. On the contrary, the Constitutionnel of Paris, in the issue of to-day, says it has assurances that the Porte has sent an ultimatum to the Khedive, and that several vessels of the Turkish Navy are ready to sail for Egypt.

Success of the Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, November 27.—Two of the steamers of the Messageries Imperial, of 2,800 tons burden, have safely passed through the Suez Canal. The success of the Canal seems no longer doubtful.

The Suez Canal Card from M. Lesseps.

PARIS, November 27.—M. Lesseps, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavorable reports recently circulated about the Canal. Yesterday he again calls attention to the fact that in ten days no less than fifty vessels sailed safely through the canal and back.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 27.—The steamers City of Boston and Nemesis from New York, have arrived.

Vote of Censure Rejected.

MADRID, November 28.—In the Cortes yesterday the Republicans moved a vote of censure against the Government for the arbitrary use of power. The motion was rejected by a vote of 140 to 35.

Volunteers Sent to Cuba.

It is stated that about two thousand volunteers in all have been sent to Cuba.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 27, Evening.—Consols 93¾ @ 93⅞ for money and 93⅞ @ 94 for account. Illinois Central, 93½ @ 94; Erie, 20½ @ 20¾; Illinois, 92; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½; stocks steady.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 27.—Bourse quiet at 71 francs 62 centimes.

PARIS, November 28.—Bourse dull; rentes 71 francs 5 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton firmer and sales to-day of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn—No 2 mixed 28s. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 39s.

Pork quiet and steady at 111s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 74s. Bacon quiet and steady. Tallow 47s. Petroleum unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 27.—Tallow 47s. Sperm oil 98s. Whale oil 64l 10s.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 40¾ francs.

LONDON, November 27.—Evening.—Linseed oil closed at 29 19s. Sugar afloat 20 9d.

Bremen Cotton Market.

BREMEN, November 27.—Petrole

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1869.

It is not improbable that the British Government will ask permission to march troops through our territory to chastise the Selkirkers into submission. In view of such a contingency, the hope is very generally expressed that the request will not be granted. If the feeling of our people was not with the subordinates, a recollection of the part England played in our late struggle should lead us to permit her to take care of her revolted subjects as best she can. If we should help them, she would have no reason to complain. Public sentiment, under the circumstances, could not be relied on to support our government in acceding to the request to permit a British force to pass through the Northwestern States.

REFERRING to the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, convicted of murder, principally on a chemical analysis by Dr. AIKEN, and in regard to the correctness of which, to say the least, grave doubts have been expressed, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the point, that such examinations should be made by at least two experts and that the prisoner should be protected in his rights by one of his own choice. So far as the press has spoken, Gov. GEARY does not appear to be sustained in the act of signing the death warrant and ordering the execution of Dr. S.; nor does it seem to be conceded that the reasons given by Attorney General BROWN-TRERIDGE are the doubt existing in the minds of a large portion of the community as to the righteousness of the verdict. It seems to be settled, however, that the wretched man must be hanged.

THE Free Traders have been making a good deal of noise of late. In the West, in particular, have they been active. Here, has Professor PERRY done his heaviest work. One would think that all this amounted to a popular movement, and that the people were inclined towards free trade. Far from it. The thing is a job, from beginning to end. By paying money very liberally a few leading papers in the West have been secured. If it *is* disgraceful to American journalism, such is the fact nevertheless. The securing of these presses was "the condition precedent." Then came Professor PERRY, the mere theorist—thin and weak at that. Preaching free trade he soon awakened a public opinion which forced the New York *Post*, the central organ of the importing interest, to take the back track and declare for a revenue tariff. Professor PERRY was forced to abandon free trade, and qualify his arguments so as to assent to a tariff that will raise as much revenue as the present one. So, considering the cost, the campaign of the importers has not been successful by a good deal. A large amount of money has been made, but as the machinery becomes exposed nobody will be afraid. If anything has been really effected, a stronger sentiment in favor of American Labor and Capital has been aroused. It is their turn now.

IT is gratifying that there is a likelihood that the census will be taken with a reasonable degree of intelligence and faithfulness next time. Never before was there so much thoroughness manifested in the preliminary steps. Heretofore the machinery has been a good deal in the hands of politicians, for personal or political purposes as much as anything. There appears to be a determination to avoid this and leave nothing undone that will insure expedition and correctness. A gentleman in Washington, familiar with the subject, has assured us that the last census of several counties of one of the States was taken by persons traveling with a circus, only such facts and guesses being recorded as could be conveniently ascertained from those coming to the "show." The industrial statistics in the ponderous volumes of the census of 1860 are scandalously inaccurate, although accepted and quoted as the best authority we have. The great tax-creating debt which has come into existence during the closing decade renders it highly important that there should be in this respect as near absolute correctness as possible. As we come to know what are our productions and their rate of increase, we shall be able to tax with something like equality and sense.

THE New York *Herald* makes the Erie Railroad case the basis of the following suggestions:

> We ought to take a suggestion in regard to the control of railroads from the fact of their growth. They are no longer confined within State lines, and as they have expanded beyond State limits they must be made subject to other than State laws. When a road connected New York and Albany, or New York and Buffalo, and had its business within a State, it was proper enough that our local laws should be supreme in regard to it; but when a road connects New York and Chicago, New York and San Francisco, or Chicago and New Orleans, it is evident that they have grown into another sphere of legal influence. They are then the instruments of intercourse between the States which it is the special duty of Congress to regulate; and Congress is delinquent in the discharge of the people if it fails to recognize this fact and to act upon it.

The popular judgment is rapidly growing in this direction. The internal commerce of the country has become so seriously affected by the consolidation policy of railroads, that State power is insufficient to protect the public. In fact generally is it the case that State Legislatures are but adjuncts to the great monopolies; to all intents and purposes as much so as the rolling stock of the companies. Do the monopolies require a law authorizing the watering of stock? It is obtained on the asking. Do the party in possession require a law confirming them in power indefinitely? It is "whirled" through in the space of thirty minutes. Is legislation needed to head off a rival? Nothing is more easy. Does it become necessary to circumvent the public spd kill off competition? The Legislature is obedient. Hence we see Legislatures "run" as the machine shops or trains are run, in the interest of the managers of the great lines. Surely there is reason in the remarks of the *Herald*.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION—THE BEAVER CANAL.

The outside world is probably not fully aware how extensive is the discontent in Canada, or how directly the state of things across the border tends to annexation to the United States. The discontent is confined to no particular class—it includes the entire population. If anything, it is deepest among the most prominent leaders in the local government, who only wish to see clearly their own advantage first insured before going openly into the agitation for the impending change. Every attempt at improvement, through concessions on the part of the home government, has resulted only in proving the incapacity of the Provinces to go alone, and the necessity of closer relations with the United States or utter ruin. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, knocked away the last prop, and ever since that was done the choicest blood of the Provinces has been running out. Herein is the secret of the present state of things, the pivot on which hangs the future. Renewal of reciprocity or annexation is the point on which rests the fate of the Provinces. The people are thinking profoundly on their pockets, with many circumstances favoring annexation, notwithstanding the argument which the opponents of such a step deduce from our debt.

The strongest influence in the management of the affairs of the Dominion proceeds from the railroads, wherein exists a striking resemblance to the "States." These are understood to be open to conviction, if not already half convinced. They perceive that while the roads of Canada languish those of the United States flourish beyond all calculation. The roads over the border are, so far as business is concerned, essentially American, and with the barrier broken down, would participate largely in the trade which taxes and enriches our roads. Even now a gentleman is on the way to England to consolidate the Great Western Road, from Niagara Falls to Detroit, with the Michigan Central. The practical union of these two with the New York Central will necessarily follow in time. The principal business of the Grand Trunk, like that of the Great Western, proceeds from and goes to the United States. Looking either way, interest favors closer relations with us. Reciprocity being out of the question—as we are assured from Washington it is—annexation follows. General GRANT's views are not unknown, and there are those who predict that the annexation of the British Provinces will constitute the crowning glory of his administration. Leading men of the Provinces are wending their way frequently to Washington to talk over the future. The general public is little aware how much of this is going on, or how nearly ripe is the Provincial apple.

In view of this, it requires not more than half an eye to enable one to perceive how important to Pittsburgh it is that the Beaver Canal should be enlarged to ship dimensions. Push on the work rapidly as we will, it will be done none too soon for the era of the commercial revival on the lakes, when the trade of a vast country, certain at once to increase ten fold, will flow unrestricted to our doors.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In another column the reader will peruse with interest the account of the reception of the American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. The announcement that he had been received, may have been, we believe has been made before, but in our paper to-day, the speech delivered by Mr. CURTIN on the occasion is published for the first time in this country. Its brevity and its fulness of meaning were, we are informed, the subject of commendation in the quarters where such praise is desirable—and the multitudes who, in his native State and in the country generally, know Mr. CURTIN's talents and career, will entertain no doubt, that his residence near the Court of St. Petersburg will deepen and confirm the favorable impression which he has already made.

It is to be noticed that, in response to the American Minister's address, the Emperor alluded to the resemblance which exists between Russia and the United States in certain respects.

To obtain for this topic a place in the necessarily cautious and diplomatically worded remarks of the Czar under the circumstances, nothing more than certain obvious though superficial features or points would be required. Barely enough of truth to save the good sense and veracity of the speaker, would alone be demanded by the proprieties of such sublime intercourse as that between mighty Russia embodied in the person of her Czar and the representative of the great Republic of the West. But, in fact, the words of the autocrat will bear some scrutiny, and between the two countries in their geographical and historical development a closer parallel might be drawn than some suppose. It is only, however, in the United States, or in Russia that such a comparison could be candidly made, or would be candidly received. In England, France—we may justly say—in Western Europe generally, Russia is regarded with a deeply seated, inveterate, and almost rancorous prejudice which makes it difficult for even the calmest publicist to treat either its people or its government with fairness. For this state of feeling several causes might be assigned, and these causes have been so prevalent in their impression that the epigrammatic characterization of the Muscovite by NAPOLEON the First, is still often quoted as almost a truism; "scratch a Russian and the Tartar will appear." The civilization even of the most refined and cultivated individuals is believed to be only skin deep.

But, however different in spirit and in fact the institutions and their results in the two countries may be, indeed are, one powerful bond exists between us and the present ruler of Russia. In the darkest hour of our civil war he befriended us. Those most familiar with the circumstances of his interposition, believe that it was most timely and effective. This was a service which we can never forget. While for the sins and drawbacks of his despotism we are, in no sense, responsible, some of the acts of ALEXANDER the Second, known to all the world, are such as not only to warrant American sympathy, but to command American admiration. There is abundant reason to regard him as a great and wise ruler. Though not popular in our use of the term, he is looked up to by more than ninety millions of people with a wild, romantic affection which would prompt them to die for him, if called upon. On March 3d, 1861, he emancipated twenty-three millions of serfs. On January 26th, 1862, he granted additional privileges to the Jews in his empire, an act which means much more than it seems, and much more than it would be in the west of Europe. In the same year he established trial by jury in his dominions along with a new and improved organization of the administration of justice. By a recent *ukase* he has declared the nobles amenable to the process of law—or as we express the fact—he has made all his subjects equal before the law. There are at present eight thousand miles of railroad, in two years more, there will be twenty thousand miles of railroad in the empire. A railroad is now building across the Ural Mountains. We may mention another fact—a fact which does not make our English kindred love the Czar more—but a fact which surely ought not to make us love him less. Bokhara from time immemorial the abode of Mussalman bigotry, superstition and abominable vices—a country of about 325,000 square miles in extent, has recently been subjugated by him and added to his dominions. This land lies so near the northern frontier of the British possessions in India that its occupation by Russia caused great alarm both in the East and in London. It may be the object of Russia, some day, to trouble or cripple the English through their Indian interests. We, however, have no right to assume the existence of such a purpose—nor is there any reason why we should be greatly concerned on that account. And, in the meantime, we may cordially rejoice that Bokhara has passed under the sway of a christian power.

These are a few of the grounds on which we may openly sympathize with the present ruler of Russia—and cherish his alliance—and therefore feel happy in having as our representative at his court a gentleman so competent to maintain our interests and retain the good will of our powerful ally.

THE TRIBE OF THIEVES.

It is a suspicious circumstance that a howl for the removal of Collector GRINNELL from the New York Custom House is raised just at the moment of his greatest success in exposing frauds of long standing and of the most startling description. One is led to suspect that the cry for removal is raised by the very respectable persons who stand in danger of having their rascalities exposed,—just as it is in this State, where we find not a few tired with indignation because of the demand for honesty, economy and reform at Harrisburg. In New York this class of persons regard the investigations of Collector GRINNELL as unwarrantable interference, for it stops their thieving practices, and their occupation will be gone. These indignant gentlemen are first cousins to the gentry who are indignant that suspicions should be entertained that reasons exist for reforming matters at Harrisburg. They maintain that the corruption fund arising from the "unexpended balance" is something belonging to them, to cut off which would be an outrage. The New York thieves steal the public money to support rings and cliques and personal extravagance. The Harrisburg corruptionists buy through bad laws and prevent the passage of good ones, support an army of treasury Barnacles, and levy contributions on legislation in general. Their resentment, whenever the demand for reform is made, is equal to the loss which would fall to them with honesty and economy in the ascendant. There is but slight difference in the situation of the two branches of the same tribe. In New York Gen. GRANT is on their track, bringing them to grief with an inexorable certainty. In Pennsylvania a public sentiment has been created which is going to drive them to their hiding places. Nor will it be long. The necessity is imminent. During the past year the unexpended balance has averaged about a million and a half. No other State permits the public money to be handled for the individual benefit of those who by skillful and corrupt management obtain possession of the Treasury. Formerly such was the case in some of the States; but the loss of the "unexpended balance," which is the almost inevitable result of the system which Pennsylvania, in the hands of the Barnacles, clings to, produced a reform. When some hundreds of thousands disappear from our treasury the people will conclude that it is best to abolish the corrupt and corrupting system. What is needed at Harrisburg is the application of the will and thoroughness which Gen. GRANT infuses into the work of exposing corruption and cleaning out thieves. Nothing do the people of Pennsylvania desire so much as this—and they are waiting to see how far the Legislature which will meet in January will respond to their wishes.

GOVERNOR CURTIN AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Reception by the Emperor—His Speech and the Response.

The *Court Journal* at St. Petersburg gives the following account of the reception accorded to our distinguished representative, Andrew G. Curtin, by the Emperor, October 27:

"We have already announced that on Wednesday last Monsieur Curtin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was received by the Emperor at the Winter Palace, and had the honor of presenting to his Majesty his credentials.

"On this occasion Monsieur Curtin spoke as follows:

"'I have the honor to present to your Imperial Majesty the letter of the President of the United States accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of your Majesty. In fulfilling this duty I am charged by the President to express to your Majesty how gratified he is to see continue the relations of peace and friendship which have so long united the Government of the United States to the Government of your Majesty—and his most earnest hope that these relations may not only be prolonged, but become more firm and cordial, as both countries shall realize the progress which their continental position and their vast material resources so certainly promise them in the near future. In behalf of the Government and people of my country I am happy in the opportunity to offer the renewed expression of admiration and respect for your Majesty, as well as their hope and earnest wishes for the uninterrupted prosperity of a reign illustrated by wisdom, firmness and justice.'

"To this His Majesty, the Emperor, responded in the most gracious terms, expressing his desire also for the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries, and thanking the representative of the United States for the kind words addressed to him personally, and specially calling attention to the progressive development of the two countries and the resemblance subsisting between them in this respect."

Mr. Curtin is, we understand, the first representative of a foreign power who received at the Russian Court undecorated with the fantastic uniform known as a court dress. It may be that the law which forbids our ambassadors to wear this dress, produces an effect the reverse of what is intended. Of course the design was to give the official an appearance of republican simplicity; the result almost certainly is to render him conspicuous. But those who have seen Governor Curtin and taken note of the dignity of his bearing and presence, will easily believe that, by his obedience to Mr. Marcy's law on this occasion, neither he nor his country suffered any detriment in the estimation of spectators of the scene.

A NEW YORK LETTER says that trade of all descriptions continues very dull, and from present appearances, the prospect of improvement is not very flattering. The steady decline in the gold premium has the effect to persuade buyers to defer purchases, in the expectation that still lower rates will be attained, while the corresponding shrinkage of every description of merchandise that has been imported on a gold basis, without any business even with the shrinkage, causes a feeling of almost universal depression among the merchants. But few of them are making any money, and it is not putting the case too strongly to say that a majority of them will be satisfied if they can but hold their own at the close of the year. It is more than probable that, if gold continues to fall for two months further, some of the large dry goods houses in Broadway will "let go" at gold prices, rather than hold on any longer in expectation of a reaction that may never come. In that event the smaller houses will have to follow suit. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says business in that city, of every description, is exceedingly dull. A languor and distrust of the future seems to pervade every department of traffic. The tendency of all prices being downward, it is next to impossible to realize profits, consequently, in the absence of the opportunity to make money, resort must be had to the next best thing—to save money.

THE Suez canal open, the Red Sea with its perils must be encountered. These are the absence of proper light houses. From Suez to the shadow of the holy mounts of Horeb and Sinai, to where it debouches into the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, that carries its waters into the Indian Ocean, the sea is studded with rocky islets and hidden coral banks. The coral reefs run generally in long strips parallel to the shores, and are more numerous and extensive than in any other body of water of like extent. What makes them especially dangerous to navigators is the fact that, no matter how boisterous the weather may be, no surf is ever observed on them. The currents also run strong, and are very variable, appearing to be governed entirely by the winds, and the rise and fall of the water—and this only occurs on a few parts of the coast—is so slight as to induce the opinion that the Red Sea is not subject to lunar attraction. The growth of the coral is so rapid that steamers find themselves sticking upon these pitfalls before they are in quite unexpected places, where but a short time previous they sailed over freely.

THE Philadelphia *Post* wants to know of the medical fraternity of that city, now that they have spoken concerning mixed chimes, what their convictions are in relation to the practice among the profession of forcing druggists to pay physicians a large per cent upon the compounds which they prescribe for patients. The *Post* is well aware, it says, "that many physicians would scorn to connect themselves with this species of petty meanness, but that a very large number are guilty of this practice cannot be denied. We have heard it asserted," it continues, "that some demand as much as fifty per cent on the prescriptions received for the compounds they prescribe." We are constrained to believe that our Philadelphia contemporary has exposed the practices of only a small, and fortunately, a limited fraction of that city—the like of whom attach themselves to all of the professions.

We have already alluded to the stringent law concerning the traffic in intoxicating drink, passed by the Vermont Legislature. It provides as follows:

> That when any intoxicated person shall wilfully commit any injury upon the property or person of another, the person who, by himself or clerk, or servant, unlawfully furnished the liquor which caused such intoxication, shall be liable to the party injured for the damages sustained by such injury; and if any person from such injury, or of any person in consequence of liquors feloniously and unlawfully furnished, any person dependent upon such one so disabled or deceased may recover damages for the same from any person jointly selling or furnishing such liquor.

The Vermont legislators seem to have the "fanatical" opinion that a man is responsible for the wrong he does and the evil he causes, and that the temperate portion of the community should not pay the bills occasioned by rum-selling. If such a law is enforced it will stop the traffic, or confine it to parties who, because of their irresponsibility, might carry it on with impunity.

IT is stated that the citizen of Watertown, New York, who, poor in this world's immortal goods, but rich in love, took his sick wife a few months ago to Gettysburg, Penn., on a wheelbarrow, hoping that she might obtain relief at the Springs, is returning from his fruitless visit. On Thursday he reached Newark with his two bright-eyed children, still heroically trundling his wheelbarrow, too poor to obtain other means of conveyance and too proud to ask or accept charity. It will occur to most persons that this poor and proud husband, by working half as hard and long as was necessary to wheel his wife to Gettysburg and back, could have earned money enough to go by rail. There is nothing to particularly commend in the performance.

THE Aleutian population of Alaska, who mostly inhabit the islands of the new territory, are represented as a civilized people, and many of them as possessing considerable wealth and culture. They live chiefly in towns, and are supported mainly by the products of the fur seal, sea otter and ox. They have a language of their own; but nearly all speak the Russian. They have schools and churches of their own; nearly all of them can read and write, and many of them are highly educated. The Russian Fur Company has imposed great confidence in the Aleutians, furnishing the company as they did with some of their best accountants and traders, one of their best navigators, and one of their best physicians.

THE Chicago *Tribune* argues against the possibility of funding the debt at four per cent, and pronounces the idea worse than ridiculous. It says: "We do not advocate the issue of a seven per cent. bond, but we deny that the government can at present borrow money at a less rate of interest than seven per cent. However low may be the nominal rates in the bond it may issue. To issue bonds at a discount only increases the quantity necessary to purchase the required value. If the bonds are issued to fund the debt, it increases the principal of the debt." The *Tribune* has the misfortune to disagree with nearly everybody—rather everybody has the misfortune to disagree with it.

BARON LUDWIG LO PRESTI, of Vienna, Austria, has patented in that and this country a railway, which can be easily constructed, and which is capable of extended application, and of ready transfer and displacement. In accordance with this new system railways can be rapidly constructed at a comparative small cost and without any reference to the natural formation of the ground. Another railroad patent, granted to David Harrison, of Fayette, Mich., purposes "to enable cars to be run with safety at great speed, to give sure warning of their approach to a station, to readily ascend steep grades, and effect these objects in an easy, simple and effective manner."

THE atmospheric railway brake, invented by Mr. George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh, was tried with great success on the Northwestern road, out of Chicago, last week. Of the trial the *Tribune* says: The result was greeted with warm expressions of delight and approval by the enthusiastic railroad men present, who declared that the braking up of a continuous train of cars and a locomotive, weighing thirty-eight tons, within its own length, was a thing almost miraculous.

WE understand that Mr. A. D. Richardson, whose notoriety just at present occupies to a considerable extent the public mind, was about to proceed to Chicago to assume the management of the Chicago *Republican*, of which concern he had purchased a half interest. Mr. Richardson was, several years ago, a resident of Pittsburgh, and is still remembered by many here as a reporter for the press.

IT is stated that the election of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the Presidency of the new Woman's Suffrage Society formed at Cleveland is in pursuance of a previous understanding with the old Society. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the President of the latter, has long been desirous of resigning in Mr. Beecher's favor, with whom she is understood to agree in religious and reformatory suijects generally.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Insurgent Strength Stated by the Spanish.

The actual condition of the army as represented by the report of General De Rodas commission may be briefly summed up in the following statement. In the three large rebellious districts, the Eastern Department, Camaguey, and Cinco Villas, there are 40,000 men in active rebellion. This number it is stated could easily have been tripled had the leaders possessed arms and munitions. In addition to the above number there are said to be 9,000 in small bands.

There are 13,000 rebels perfectly armed and equipped in Camagney, who harrass the garrisons of Puerto Principe, Nuevitas and other points incessantly. In the Eastern Department there are some 9,000 men regularly armed and equipped. These are distributed throughout six jurisdictions. The garrisons of Bayamo, Las Tunas, Holguin, and Jiguani, as well as those on the coast, are in effect blockaded. Of the last five, three were abandoned to the insurgents. More than half of the 8,000 men in this Department are without proper arms, and Gen. Jordan has but little artillery.

In the Cinco Villas there are 10,000 rebels; of these only 4,000 are well armed. The determination to fight to the last extremity prevails in all quarters. Such admissions, coming from the authorities, show more clearly than anything we have yet seen, the true state of affairs on the island. The estimate of the commissioners does not differ materially from that of impartial foreigners. De Rodas is said to be thoroughly disgusted with his tour of inspection. His power may be estimated by the fact such as this: While in the town of Cianfuegos, where he has upwards of 8,000 men, the insurgents succeeded in destroying twenty-one sugar estates in the district. A rebel journal is issued occasionally in Havana, filled with bitterly sarcastic articles on the Government. To add to De Rodas's discomfort, the volunteers clamor for his removal and the appointment of Valmaseda in his stead.

THE RESULT OF A LIBERAL POLICY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Some Instructive Figures.

The policy pursued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in dealing with the West and South has produced important results, and largely increased the imports at Baltimore, as is shown in the following tables:

	COFFEE. Bags.	SUGAR. Hhds.	Bbls.	MOLASSES. Hhds.	Bbls.
1862	75,801	30,495	6,250	5,412	1,446
1864	97,629	22,351	9,146	5,633	1,812
1865	100,466	47,103	23,215	6,690	1,993
1866	180,970	50,877	50,257	10,866	2,866
1867	210,732	61,022	59,211	12,411	1,521
1868	272,605	80,260	46,912	27,250	2,281

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Hamburg	Tons 85,343	28,115	51,560
Zollverein	3,183	8,850	11
Hanse Towns		196	147
Low Countries	1,971	1,077	2,141
England	1,010	2	25
France	473	236	222
Spain	58	15	63
Switzerland	59	1,134	
Italy	10,200	5,353	5,431
Turkey	27,278		
United States	5,826	206	
Rio de la Plata	220		
Other countries	2,225		
Total	84,259	38,574	59,805

DR. JARVIS, of Boston, estimates the population of the United States at 39,813,115 persons, 4,664,614 of which are in the South. He is one of the most reliable statisticians of this country. If his figures are correct, the population of 1870 will show an increase of twenty-five per cent. during the last ten years. In diminishing the population, Dr. Jarvis gives 25,78,871 to the old free States, and 12,845,94 to the old slave States. These figures exhibit an extraordinary increase, such an increase as cannot fail to attract the attention of European nations. Taken in connection with the fact that the greater portion of the per cal. indicated was consumed in war projects and operations attended with extraordinary mortality, Dr. Jarvis's figures will be food for amazement.

COL. GEORGE F. MCFARLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools, was in Pittsburgh on Saturday, *en route* for Harrisburg, after an official visitation to the schools in the Western part of the State. He represents the schools to be in a most flourishing condition in every respect, and that they will bear favorable comparison with our best conducted common schools. He invites personal investigation of the facts. During the past few years the schools have been in operation 6,000 children have attended them, and out of that number there have only been fifty-seven deaths from all causes. The result is the number there were 3,715 children attending the schools.

THE Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* gives the details of the recent attempt to assassinate General Barry, Republican candidate for Congress, in Holmes country, where the General was in attendance at a Republican meeting. The attempt was made by a ruffian named Stevens, who entered the house in which the General was eating his supper, and after pouring a volley of abuse upon him, drew his pistol and fired, the shot grazing Barry's breast and passing through his right arm. The assassin immediately ran towards his horse, which was saddled, and in charge of a confederate, and succeeded in escaping.

EIGHT Spanish war vessels are to rendezvous in New York harbor, a'l first class, two formidable iron-clads. The presidential fleet is concentrating this large force here at this time is the necessity of providing an escort for the Spanish gunboats now hearly completed; but it is manifest that such a force is altogether out of proportion to the object alleged. It is evident that our Government deems it prudent to be prepared for almost any display of violence by Spain, *El Cronista*, the spanish organ in New York, intimates that the gunboat controversy may receive a summary settlement through this naval force.

IN consequence of absence from the State of one of the members and illness of two others, the time for the organization of the Board of Public Charities has been postponed until Wednesday, December 1st. Relative to the appointment of Dr. Worthington as Secretary and Agent of the Board, at a salary of three thousand dollars, the Lebanon *Courier* and Reading *Times* think it "would be more charitable and just to give the position to some worthy and hard-working Republican upon whom official favors have not profusely fallen."

IT is stated that six hundred families have settled in one county in Florida within the last three years. Texas has recently received an accession to its tillers in the shape of a large emigration from Sweden. West Virginia, it appears, is also increasing rapidly in capital and population. Bad roads are the principal objection urged by intelligent emigrants to this State.

A NEW YORK journal advises those over sensitive students in Philadelphia who are too refined to attend clinical lectures in the presence of female students, to visit New York, where they will be duly protected, and their wants looked after.

AN exchange terms the catastrophe on the Western Pacific Railroad a "corporation slaughter." It would be a blessing to the travelling public if a coroner's jury could be persuaded to take a similar view of railroad "accidents."

IN the case of the United States vs. Capt. E. B. Ward in the United States Court at Detroit, brought to recover $48,000 and interest from 1863, collected by the defendant from the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, a verdict of $63,000 has been obtained.

THE New York papers inform us that the first week of the Richings Opera Troupe in New York was highly successful and particularly "satisfactory to those immediately interested." From which we suppose means that the energetic Caroline made money, as she deserved to do.

IT is said that the Spanish authorities at Havana are greatly exercised over the reported cession of St. Domingo to the United States. The proceedings are regarded as antagonistic to Spain.

THE condition of the colored people in Georgia has been vastly improved since the war, according to the testimony of a correspondent who attended the Gorgia State Fair. "The colored women at the fair wore the fashionable chignon, their small bonnets were highly decorated, their shoulders clad with comfortable mantillas, somewhat profusely braided and beaded, and they seemed to be very happy and well dressed. The males earn about fifteen dollars a month, and as they generally possess a small patch of ground and a house furnished by their kind planters, who have concluded that the sure way to get good crops is to attach the freedmen to the soil by giving them a part of it, they save a good proportion if they are reasonably economical. The wives and daughters are no longer field hands, but cultivate the 'God's Acre' around their homes, and thus supply much for the larder that might otherwise have to be bought out of the wages of the men. General Hampton has most of his colored people around Him still, and with them he cultivates his possessions on shares, reserving two thirds to himself. He provides for each family a small homestead rent free, including a clever piece of ground upon which to grow vegetables, etc."

FATHER HYACINTHE, in declining in a brief note to attend the anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, expressed himself as follows: "America, which knows how to make war so gloriously when war is necessary, has, however, for her constant ideal, Peace in labor, in liberty and in Christianity. May she be faithful to this motto, and the future grandeur of the world will be hers."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE Boston *Traveller* supplies the following fresh piece of intelligence: "Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, is to have a magnificent park, embracing several hundred acres, which is nearly completed, and with its fine boulevards, its fountains, its bridges, and its rustic seats and bowers, it will prove a valuable acquisition to both cities. When completed this park will not cost less than $2,000,000."

It is asserted by competent authorities that none but those most thoroughly experienced in the business of buying and selling precious stones can tell the true nature and value of what appears to be a rough diamond; that there are not fifty jewellers in England who can tell a rough diamond when they see it; and not twenty who can distinguish between one and a piece of boart, which has only about one-fifth the value of a diamond.

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain. So I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants that I should give them back." "Well, why don't you do it, then?" "Coz, sir, he would then forget how many is left."

In regard to the removal of the Capitol project, it is said that Attorney General Hoar expresses the opinion that it is no more possible for Congress to wipe out the District of Columbia than to wipe out any State of the Union.

A Paris showman has been fined and imprisoned for exhibiting a picture of a gigantic Napoleon I., inseparably united with the effeminate Napoleon III., with this explanation:—"Messieurs, the singularity of these twins consists in the fact that instead of being brothers, like the original Siamese twins, they are uncle and nephew, and while both of the brothers would die in case they were separated, only the smaller one of my twins would waste away into nothing if he were severed from his uncle."

Alameda county, bordering on the bay of San Francisco, is gradually disappearing. The force of the waves washes away a strip of the sandy soil, varying from three to seven feet, every year, and now that land there has risen greatly in value, some device is necessary to protect it. "Brush mades," *i. e.* bundles of brush a foot thick, and ten wide—pinned down by wooden stakes into the road, are adopted in the parts of the coasts of Denmark and Germany.

And now plans are on foot for publishing another morning daily in New York. It is proposed to start off with a hundred thousand dollars capital and sell the paper at three cents. There are less good papers in New York, considering the population, than any other city in the country.

Judge Gillespie, of the St. Clair Circuit Court, has decided that the law of Illinois, prohibiting the bringing of Texas cattle into that State, is unconstitutional. The Federal Constitution vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce "among the several States," and such specific investiture of the power in a particular legislative body is equivalent to a prohibition of its exercise by any other legislative body. This is said to be the first judicial interpretation that has been long and well established.

The Chilian Government has ceded the Island of Juan Fernandez to a German company of seventy individuals, who have taken possession of it, having brought with them cattle, swine, fowl, all kinds of agricultural implements, fishing apparatus, and tools for various mechanical purposes. The island is about the size of Staten Island, New York, and is quite rugged, having mountains 4,000 feet high. It is situated in 33 deg. 40 min., and is about 400 miles off the coast of Chili.

A Washington dispatch says there is a remarkable unanimity among the Western members of Congress that resumption of specie payments at present is improbable and impracticable. The President has become convinced that resumption cannot be brought about immediately.

There is a large migration of persons in the older States of the South—Virginia, East Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia—to the Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas; but the movement to Texas is the largest and most significant. At Vicksburg, Memphis and Natchez, where the streams cross the Mississippi, hundreds of movers' wagons every day wend their way to the river, cross it and take up their course through Arkansas and Louisiana.

A Boston correspondent writes that Mrs. Horace Mann has ready for publication a translation of the order book of Lopez, and of letters to and from his agents, which, she thinks, proves him to be the most wicked and bloodthirsty of tyrants.

Commodore John L. Worden, who has been in Europe for some time past, arrived in New York Friday morning, having been ordered to the Superintendency of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, to succeed Vice Admiral Porter, now on duty at the Navy Department. Commodore Worden was at the Navy Department Friday, and had interviews with the Secretary and Vice Admiral. He will take charge of the Naval Academy early next week.

PERSONAL.

Col. de Bora, recently shot in Cuba on being detected in the design to go over with his regiment to the insurgents, was a brave and intelligent man, and on his fate being known to him, he said, "Liberal men are ready to die for liberty in any place, and they will fight for it everywhere. It is of no use for the Government to attempt to disguise our idol—goodfor-nothing men will always find out the real cause of our enslavement. The Cubans struggling for independence are my brethren, who wish to establish a republic, as we are trying to put down despotism. As a preventive, every family should have a good hand grenade to throw at the enemy and suffocate them." For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has used DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Our family have been in the habit of using Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup for many years, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and generally recommend it to all as a safe and reliable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, send to us and it will be forwarded upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue, PITTSBURGH.

S. BEYMER, R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 22 AND 24 FIRST ST., PITTSBURGH. BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH. ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PUTTY AND COLORS.

THE Boston *Post* is of opinion that the Sultan's demandas and threats concerning the Viceroy are "mere bluster." An impecunious despot, without any financial credit, ruled by his mother, his eunuchs, his favorites, or some ambassador, he views with jealous apprehension the regeneration of Egypt, and seeks to interpose his feeble strength against the march of events. The Viceroy is a cruel despot enough, but he has a most enlightened view of affairs, and deserves the sympathy of the world in his no longer to be concealed quarrel with his master.

"ONE."

"Whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

(George H. Stuart at the marriage of the two great Presbyterian Churches, Pittsburgh, November 12, 1869.)

I.

ONE—'Tis a precious word—
No longer rent in twain,
Upon the love of Christ the Lord
Who died and rose again.

II.

ONE—'Tis a word of power—
One in a saving faith,
That conquers in temptation's hour
And triumphs over death.

III.

ONE in the vital flood
Hastened to wash us white we;
One—sharers in the Savior's blood
That flowed on Calvary.

IV.

ONE in the covenant claim,
Built on God's Word and grace;
ONE in communion, ONE in a name,
ONE in the promises.

V.

ONE in that solemn hour
When, passing to the tomb,
Each claims the Conqueror's power,
Longs watchfully for home.

VI.

ONE in that glorious day
When Christ in clouds shall come;
ONE—marching up the shining way
That leads to Heaven's bright dome.

VII.

ONE. Yes, forever ONE
Before the ONE IN THREE
ONE—to be throned and crowned to share
Throughout eternity.

G. S. P.

ROBINSON'S TOILET SOAPS.

New Style and Best Quality.

PUFF BOXES—Beautiful Designs and Durable.
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—All Popular and late Odors.
HURRELL'S WHEAT—Always fresh.
PULVERIZED AND DEODORIZED BENZINE—Removes grease spots.
CHLORATE POTASH PASTILLES—For Sore Throat.
LIQUID EXT. FROSTWORT—Purifies the Blood.
COBYZA TABLETS—For Cold in the Head, Sneezing, &c.
DALTON'S COUGH BALSAM—Invaluable for Colds.
SQUIRE CHEMICALS and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION, fine TOILET ARTICLES, of direct importation, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH ST. (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless. It contains no opium or laudanum in any form, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the irritation which causes the cough. It is the most efficient, changeable season of the year. Colds are easily taken, but not relieved at first, often result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand during the sickly season, and before being exposed. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The artisocrats of the quaker City are considerably excited over a "high life" wedding of unusual magnificence, soon to take place in that city. The prospective bridegroom—Capt. Edward H. Dunsford, of the English army, who arrived in this country about a year ago, and whose parents reside in London, in sumptuous style. The bride elect is Miss Pauline, is the adopted daughter of

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 27, 1869.

The week closes on as close a money market as could be endured by business men generally. Maturing obligations, notwithstanding the stringent condition of monetary matters, have been met with a promptness that is truly surprising, and the number of protests during the week has been quite small. Our banks extend all the aid in their power, and customers are satisfied that they have no just grounds of complaint against them.

Local stocks have shown more activity of late. First National sold at 183½, Exchange 67½; Bank of Pittsburgh 70; Pittsburgh Insurance 55½; Iron City National is offered at 90½ without purchasers. This stock is worth intrinsically about 85 to 86. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock sold at 18½, and Columbia Oil stock at 2½. On Friday evening there was a lively competition for the increased stock of the Allegheny Gas Company. About a thousand shares were sold at from 35 to 35½. The price of this stock is 34.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, November 27, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 22	$684,466 77	$ 91,621 27
November 23	592,982 89	74,957 79
November 24	722,519 78	119,097 43
November 25	495,544 17	93,131 81
November 26	402,238 53	74,872 58
November 27	477,031 24	91,800 99
Total	$3,170,463 14	$595,285 58

—In New York the week closes with a dull, spiritless mood in Wall street circles. A few operators, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, who do not appear to have fully comprehended the drift of the times, have committed themselves to speculations for higher prices; but the "street" generally declines co-operation, and prefers to wait the working out of influences which seem destined to result in a changed condition of things. In a word, incredible as it may seem, Wall street has become dull and very conservative. To some extent this may be a consequence of the September speculative panic, but it is also the result of a season, confirmed by a protracted experience, that Wall street speculation, as for so late past conducted, is less profitable on the average than could be desired. Moreover, the legacy of the Treasury and the steady decline in gold to a lower point than has been touched since the close of the war, have produced a feeling that affairs are working into a position which must force upon Congress an early consideration of measures calculated to promote a return to the specie basis, if practicable, except perhaps those who are carrying large amounts of stocks, are becoming weary of the oscillations in value growing out of a depreciated currency, and finding that the gains of speculations based upon the attendant fluctuations in value are very uncertain, they begin to earnestly desire a return to a sounder condition of things, under which they may employ their means in legitimate enterprises in which confident expectation of satisfactory results. This feeling is becoming so general, that not only is it difficult to enlist men of means in stock speculative ventures, but it is regarded as reasonably certain that the predominance of the sentiment must ere long tell decidedly upon the course of legislation. It is felt, moreover, that this conservative tendency cannot be much longer continued without producing a collapse in values, the result "watered" securities, and further that the inflation of railroad capital, and the late suspension of specie payments, will naturally be followed, sooner or later, by a contraction to the original limit of a severe collapse of their value. Ideas of this sort are gradually assuming a more definite shape, and although they do not induce speculators to go "short" on stocks—for certain stocks are in such a strong condition as to render time sales dangerous—yet the effect is to produce a marked indisposition to buy.

—Government bonds still rule weak and lower in consequence of the lower premium in gold, and the free supply coming upon the market from various sources. There is a good deal of changing of five-twenties into the six per cent. issues, reported by leading bankers. It is not yet positively known what course the Secretary of the Treasury will pursue, relative to his Treasury movements during December, and this is looked forward to with no slight degree of interest.

—The decline in gold continues and the prices is lower to-day than since the close of the rebellion. The supply from the sales by the Treasury is in excess of the legitimate demand, and the load to be carried shows a steady increase. The exports of cotton and general merchandise furnish sufficient exchange to pay our maturing balances in Europe, and the tendency of the market, unless interfered with by speculators, is toward a steady decline. The speculation in the New York Gold Room is tame, and reduced to a point, the average charges for three days being only $5,000 per day. The legitimate demand for gold does not exceed half a million per day, consequently, even on the present reduced business, over nine-tenths of the transactions are speculative.

The highest and lowest prices of gold in each year since the suspension of specie payments are shown as follows:

Year.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
1862	137	101
1863	285¼	128¼
1864	285	154½
1865	234½	128
1866	167¾	125
1867	152	132
1868	150	134¾
1869, (to Nov. 27, inclusive	165	128½

—The New York *World* represents the stock market as very favorable for outsiders to touch. The cliques have absolute control of certain stocks, the prices of which they can advance or depress at their pleasure. They are working to lead us to bubble, it is true, but those who sell any of the clique stocks short run great danger of loss from "cornering" operations. The short interest is closed to a very great extent, and the operations in the clique stocks are mostly "washes" or bogus sales made by matched orders from the same pen. Nevertheless common is the most active of the clique stocks, and that of which they hold the largest amount. Operators very generally are leaving the alone, preferring to buy long or sell short. The future price of the stock will be higher if there is sufficient short interest created into it by twist, or it will decline sold dowly and heavily if there is sufficient sold to the public at high prices. The movements in Reading and Michigan Southern were made by the Northwest clique simply to give an appearance of activity to other stocks besides Northwest. The Northwest clique seems to be working to get operators to sell the stock short, so that they may twist them, which they can do whenever they please. The notes they can do whenever they please. The notes of stock are selling every day, satisfied that the declining price of gold must eventually bring down greenback quotations for railway stocks.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 27, 1869.	10:00 A M	11:00 A M	12:00 M	1:30 P M	3:00 P M	5:00 P M
New York Central	175¾	175¾	175¾	174¾	174¾	174¾
Erie	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Hudson River	154½			155	155	
Harlem	132			132		
Reading	99	99½	99	99	99¾	
Michigan Central		123				
Michigan Southern	88	87¾	87¾	88	88	88½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Chicago and Northwestern		89				
Do preferred	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84	
Rock Island	104					
Toledo and Wabash		68		68	68½	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		85		85	85	
St. Paul		55½		56	56¾	
St. Paul, preferred						
Fort Wayne	89¾	89½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi		28			28½	
Western Union Telegraph		34¾			34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail		35			35	
Adams Express		57½			57½	
Wells, Fargo Express		57			57	
American M. U. Express		25½			25½	
United States Express						
Merchants Union Express						
Gold						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	178	178¼	¼	
Erie	38	38¾	¾	
Hudson River	155	156	1	
Harlem	131½	132	½	
Reading	99¼	99¾	¾	
Mich. Central	120	122	2	
Mich. Southern	87¾	88½	¾	
Illinois Central	136	138	2	
Cleve. and Pitts.	82¼	81½		¾
Chicago and North.	74½	75	½	
Do preferred	86¾	89	2¼	
Rock Island	103¾	104	¼	
St. Paul	68¾	68½		¼
Do preferred	85¾	85¾		
Tol. and Wabash	67	68½	1½	
Do preferred				
Fort Wayne	87½	87¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	104½	104½		
Ohio and Miss	28	28½	½	
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	35	35		
Adams Express	57½	57¾	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	57	57		
American M. U. Ex	25	25		
United States Ex	52¾	52¾	½	
Merch. U. Ex				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in $1,864 41 Yale Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Flour firmer; $7 37½ @8 50. Corn steady; mixed western 97½@98c. Oats firmer; prime Pennsylvania small business. Whisky advanced to $1 08@1 12.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 27.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 20; amber $1 18½; No 1 red $1 16; No 2 do $1 10. Corn steady; high mixed 92c; No 2 do 91c. Oats firmer; No 1 56c. Clover seed quiet at 6 75. Bonded bags active at 15½@15½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY EVENING, November 27, 1869.

CATTLE.—The market this week has been a little more brisk for good cattle, and prices a shade better than last week, but common rough cattle have not sold any better than last week, and hard to sell all week. Smooth stock steers are in a little better demand, and prices fully as good as last week. We quote:

Best grade of steers of from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....$7 00@7 50
Decent to good steers of from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....6 00@6 50
Common mixed beef cattle of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....5 25@5 75
Bulls, cows and such stuff, of 800 to 1,000 lbs.....3 50@4 50
Smooth stock steers, of from 800 to 1,000 lbs.....4 25@4 50

Below will be found prices for the bulk of the sales made during the week. A large number, however, were sold, of which we have no prices reported, as either the weighmaster, or sellers and buyers have neglected to have them entered in intelligible form on the books, as has heretofore been the case. So those sales that have been before been reported, when omitted, the parties interested will understand without the fault lies.

The daily sales for the week were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, November 22	23
Tuesday, November 23	469
Wednesday, November 24	420
Thursday, November 25	7,39
Friday, November 26	342
Saturday, November 27	19
Total for week	1,951
Week ending November 20	2,088
Week ending November 13	2,422
Week ending November 6	2,646

Hogs—This week has closed the worst week of the season, for sellers, of any one week for one year past, and the market closed this evening with more hogs in the pens waiting for Monday's market than at any time in 1869. Prices have declined since last Tuesday from 50 to 75c per cwt, on all grades, and is the first big breakdown in prices this year and shippers complain a great deal of having to come down in prices so much. We quote to-day market dull at for

Good choice Philadelphia hogs.....$10 25@10 50
Good to best York hogs.....9 25@9 75
Common York hogs.....8 75@9 12

It is hard to say what prices will rule on Monday, as the weather is cold and there are too many hogs coming in to get the prices up, at least for a little while.

The following are the daily aggregate sales of logs for the past week as recorded on the scale books of John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster:

	Head.
Monday, November 22	2,211
Tuesday, November 23	1,227
Wednesday, November 24	0,000
Thursday, November 25	1,659
Friday, November 26	2,929
Saturday, November 27	1,413
Total for week	11,479
Week ending November 20	10,060
Week ending November 13	10,340
Week ending November 6	10,124

SHEEP.—This has been another week of ruinous prices to Western sheep drovers. Prices were no better than last week, and some droves have been sent on to New York, the feeling just week to take the prices offered here, rather than carry home that they would have been better off if they had accepted the prices offered here, as the further they went East the more money they lost, and could not see it until it was too late to remedy it. Prices here to-day are about $1@$2 per cwt. decent to good; 80 to 90 ₱ sheep; common 70 to 75 ₱ sheep, 2½@3c per ₱ lb; and common pelters from 50c to $1 00 ₱ head. There was one unusual lot, lot of 120 head, that, averaging 17,950 lbs., sold at $6 20 per cwt., and were from Indiana. They were bought to take to the country to feed, as shippers in the eastern cities say they could not pay the price] at the present time.

The daily aggregate sales of sheep made each day during the week, as shown by the scale books of W. H. Lamon, Weighmaster, were as follows:

	Head.
Monday, November 22	710
Tuesday, November 23	1,074
Wednesday, November 24	1,721
Thursday, November 25	4,027
Friday, November 26	1,807
Saturday, November 27	0,000
Total for the week	12,447

SALES.

The following sales of cattle, hogs and sheep were made during the past week, of which we have the prices. Other sales were made but we have no prices reported at which they sold, and of course cannot report them.

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	7	6,80	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	7	6,50	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	6	6,30	5¾
Holmet, L & Co.	Hoover	13	13,10	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	11	10,50	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	11	13,80	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	11	10,80	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Brigg	18	25,610	4 90
Holmes, L & Co.	Martin	14	17,440	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	J Sanders	22	18,800	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	19	18,110	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	S Marks	15	13,380	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	10	9,570	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Briggs	4	6,270	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Briggs	4	6,250	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Wolf	23	17,750	4 80
Holmes, L & Co.	Wolf	20	17,820	4 80
Holmes, L & Co.	J Auil	7	5,850	4 50
Holmes, L & Co.	J Schubed	2	1,760	4 50
Holmes, L & Co.	J Auil	18	18,520	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	14	12,940	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	O'Donnell	3	4,200	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Hoffman	40	39,200	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Roth	1	710	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Briggs	4	6,420	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	D Mike	2	2,200	4 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Felker	7	6,300	5¾
Holmes, L & Co.	Styre & K	3	5,910	4 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Styre & K	80	79,760	4 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Todd	18	18,720	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Todd	18	18,020	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Styre & K	25	24,250	4 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Filman	31	31,720	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Lovis	3	2,790	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Mailsk	18	19,130	5 50
Orr & Williams.	Jacob Roth	20	20,000	5 50
Orr & Williams.	B W Gillett & Co	12	13,840	5 50
Orr & Williams.	B W Gillett & Co	12	11,960	5 50
Orr & Williams.	B W Gillett & Co	1	1,020	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Jacob Schweiger	12	12,100	5 50
Smith & Bros.	Clements	1	1,170	5 50
Smith & Bros.	Gallagher	2	1,780	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Maries	1	1,000	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Hamilton	21	20,990	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Kobering	22	18,130	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Kobering	1	1,040	4 00
Smith & Bros.	J Roth	22	19,090	4 75
Smith & Bros.	J W Staat	21	20,940	5 00
Smith & Bros.	J W Staat	24	20,990	5 00
Smith & Bros.	J W Staat	1	1,050	5 00
Smith & Bros.	S O'pencil	2	1,830	5 37
Smith & Bros.	J W Staat	1	1,010	5 00
Smith & Bros.	J W Stott	2	1,690	4 25
Smith & Bros.	Hoffman	1	1,010	4 00
Smith & Bros.	J Auil	1	900	4 00
Smith & Bros.	Hoffman	1	1,000	4 00

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Heslewood & B.	J Miller & Co	20	18,860	$1 75
Hazlewood & B.	Kraus & Bro	17	19,780	6 70
Hazlewood & B.	Hirsch & Bro	17	19,780	6 70
Hazlewood & B.	Seward & Bro	19	21,840	6 62½
Hazlewood & B.	M E Moore	19	18,650	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	23	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	21	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	18	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	S Trautman	19	19,650	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	S Trautman	4	4,020	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Trautman	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T.	J Hacket	17	18,760	7 00
Hedges & T.	M G Oler	18	19,500	7 00
Hedges & T.	J W Stott	19	19,960	7 25
Hedges & T.	Crosswhite	23	23,940	6 25
Hedges & T.	W P Crosswhite	23	23,720	6 25
Hedges & T.	Gallagher & Co	17	18,620	6 25
Hedges & T.	Gallagher & Co	17	18,620	6 25
Hedges & T.	A Meeder	21	19,930	6 50
Hedges & T.	J & W Hayden	29	30,345	6 50
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15 do over.				
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HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	97	21,750	$10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	1	200	9 12
Holmes, L & G.	Gwynor	91	19,380	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	57	14,160	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	12	2,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	136	29,540	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	18	3,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	124	23,040	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	13	2,810	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	18	3,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	28	5,540	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	31	6,920	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	26	5,540	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	16	4,430	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	18	4,430	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	58	14,660	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Mebel	19	4,160	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	32	6,400	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	91	24,370	10 75
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	190	8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	190	8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	240	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	183	49,230	10 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchr at & Co	93	23,760	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	13	3,510	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newpott	63	1,910	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,620	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,620	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,610	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	83	21,250	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	2	500	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	2	500	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	5	1,270	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	5	670	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	81	20,250	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	11	2,810	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	1	175	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	56	14,360	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	95	23,380	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	18	17,520	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	47	11,750	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	J N Pidcock	112	29,520	9 85
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	31	9,050	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	105	25,200	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	105	26,180	10 10
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	4	1,040	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	47	11,750	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	4	1,040	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	73	18,250	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	73	18,250	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	47	11,750	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	4	1,040	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	4	1,040	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	2	500	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	11	2,860	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	101	25,250	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	18	17,520	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	47	11,750	10 25

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	O W Croswait	2 2	45,070	$10 62
Hedges & T.	H Hemrich	20	20,000	10 75
Hedges & T.	J Stutmeyer	58	16,020	10 50
Hedges & T.	J C Bowman	58	13,960	10 75
Hedges & T.	Simon Knight	75	20,650	10 90
Hedges & T.	Simon Knight	40	10,000	10 90
Hedges & T.	Benj Heffner	29	9,410	10 15
Hedges & T.	Benj Heffner	18	5,760	10 37
Hedges & T.	Benj Heffner	16	4,720	9 50
Hedges & T.	James Martin	25	7,000	10 75
Hedges & T.	James Martin	60	13,920	9 85
Hedges & T.	Wm P Tuppin	10	2,360	10 50
Hedges & T.	Mathena & Co	132	26,720	9 50
Hedges & T.	J N Tuppin	50	12,200	10 25
Hedges & T.	W Twibell	142	25,650	9 25
Hedges & T.	J C Crowell	55	13,750	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	50	13,110	10 30
Hedges & T.	A Means	20	5,350	9 50
Hazlewood & B.	G Christian	51	10,750	9 85
Hazlewood & B.	J Gaitner	42	15,130	10 00
Hazlewood & B.	W Armstrong	44	10,740	10 40
Hazlewood & B.	W Armstrong	140	31,850	11 23
Hazlewood & B.	W Armstrong	44	10,000	9 80

SHEEP.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	168	14,830	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	109	9,470	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	293	25 head	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	E H Davis	116	9,570	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	Graff	159	17,990	6 20
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	119	9,765	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	122	10,780	3 75
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	177	15,940	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	168	15,100	3 82
Holmes, L & G.	Davis	172	15,350	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	Hill	121	9 head	2 30
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	197	18,240	3 25
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	219	18 head	2 10
Holmes, L & G.	Lovis	99	8,240	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	W Hill	99	8,930	4 12
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	178	17,440	3 60
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	381	31,230	3 50
Holmes, L & G.	Titcomb	740	9 head	2 25
Holmes, L & G.	J Pearce	101	8,810	4 25
Holmes, L & G.	Hunchberger	124	10,490	3 75
Holmes, L & G.	E Davis	213	9 head	1 80
Holmes, L & G.	Gallagher	172	15,130	3 60
Orr & Williams.	E H Davis	56	4,370	3 50
Orr & Williams.	W Means & Bro	75	6,240	3 60
Smith & Bros.	E Ackley	162	9 head	1 72
Smith & Bros.	E H Davis	233	9 head	1 90
Smith & Bros.	E H Davis	210	15,010	3 10
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	268	23,460	3 50
Smith & Bros.	E H Davis	413	33,735	3 55
Smith & Bros.	O Pratt	9	9 head	2 25
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	187	17,000	3 60
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	468	42,250	3 60
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	197	18 head	2 40
Smith & Bros.	E H Davis	207	18 head	2 40
Smith & Bros.	L Delone	20	1,600	3 75
Smith & Bros.	Hoffman	99	13,200	3 60
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	397	37,660	3 60
Smith & Bros.	J N Pidcock	99	9 head	2 40

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	J Miller & Co	201	18,860	$1 75
Hazlewood & B.	Kraus & Bro	17	19,780	6 70
Hazlewood & B.	Hirsch & Bro	17	19,780	6 70
Hazlewood & B.	Seward & Bro	19	21,840	6 62½
Hazlewood & B.	M E Moore	19	18,650	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	23	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	21	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	J W Evans	18	18,770	5 90
Hazlewood & B.	S Trautman	19	19,650	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	S Trautman	4	4,020	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	J Trautman	1	1,020	6 75
Hedges & T.	J Hacket	17	18,760	7 00
Hedges & T.	M G Oler	18	19,500	7 00
Hedges & T.	J W Stott	19	19,960	7 25
Hedges & T.	Crosswhite	23	23,940	6 25
Hedges & T.	W P Crosswhite	23	23,720	6 25
Hedges & T.	Gallagher & Co	17	18,620	6 25
Hedges & T.	Gallagher & Co	17	18,620	6 25
Hedges & T.	A Meeder	21	19,930	6 50
Hedges & T.	J & W Hayden	29	30,345	6 50
do do over.				
do do under.				
15 do over.				
14 do 21 do.				

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	97	21,750	$10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	1	200	9 12
Holmes, L & G.	Gwynor	91	19,380	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	57	14,160	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	12	2,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	136	29,540	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	18	3,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	124	23,040	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	13	2,810	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	18	3,870	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	28	5,540	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	31	6,920	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	26	5,540	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	16	4,430	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	18	4,430	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Smith	58	14,660	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Mebel	19	4,160	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	32	6,400	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	91	24,370	10 75
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	190	8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	190	8 25
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	1	240	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & Co	183	49,230	10 75
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchr at & Co	93	23,760	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	13	3,510	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newpott	63	1,910	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,620	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,620	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	19	3,610	10 12
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	83	21,250	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	2	500	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Mosel	2	500	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	5	1,270	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	5	670	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	81	20,250	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Watson	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	11	2,810	9 00
Holmes, L & G.	Auil & M	1	175	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	56	14,360	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	95	23,380	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	1	260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	18	17,520	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Imhoff & Co	47	11,750	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	J N Pidcock	112	29,520	9 85
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	31	9,050	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	105	25,200	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vootter & R	105	26,180	10

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE NEW LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Dedicatory Exercises—Music, Speeches, Etc.—Large Audience and Successful Opening.

The elegant and capacious new school building, just completed in the Lincoln District-Twenty-first Ward, at Torrens Station, was dedicated on Saturday afternoon, by appropriate exercises, which were conducted at the school hall. The parents, teachers and pupils of the district, as well as the friends of education generally, regarding this event as one of great importance, turned out in large numbers, and the spacious hall was filled—every seat being occupied.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At half-past two o'clock the following organization was effected: John B. McPherson, Chairman; Wm. Graham, Frank Van Gordor, Finley Torrens, Henry L. Jones, Henry Imbrie and J. Gettis, Vice Presidents; John T. Wilson, Secretary.

GREETING SONG.

The pupils then sang, with fine effect, the "Greeting Song," of which the following is the opening stanza:

Hail to those we love so dear,
Friends and neighbors welcome here,
Glad we are to meet you all,
In this pleasant cheerful hall.

Welcome, parents, to our school,
Happy, happy, happy school.
To our happy school.

Rev. J. D. Wilson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, East Liberty, was then introduced and made the opening prayer, after which there was music by the pupils.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

Rev. J. S. Hawk was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver the dedicatory speech. He began by defining the term *dedication*, in its scriptural and religious sense and remarked that it had become the fashion of the day to dedicate all public institutions of a useful character. In this way, the term had assumed a broader sense, and there was no fault to find with it, so long as the purpose was to attract public attention to progressive enterprises, and stimulate and promote the interests connected with a good cause. This was the object to-day, and they had assembled to dedicate the beautiful edifice to the cause of common school education—of christian education. He then traced the connection between public and christian education, and held to the doctrine that the principles of the Bible formed the essential basis of the common school system. Christianity was the religion of the country, and public virtue was essential to the life of the nation. The public virtue springs from a sense of moral obligation, and this moral obligation takes its complexion from the religion of the nation. The scope of the speaker's argument was to show that the safety of the nation depended upon the religious and moral training of our youth in the common schools, and that the Bible should be maintained therein as essential to their proper moral and religious development. He concluded in the following words:

Citizens of the Twenty-first Ward—I congratulate you on the erection of so noble an institution, which, as it towers above all its surroundings, speaks of your liberality, intelligence and public virtue—the nation's life.

Pupils of Lincoln School—I congratulate you upon the happy change you are about to make, and I know your glad hearts are ready to respond to this, for I can see satisfaction and delight upon every face. Gladly would I say some words to you, but this is the part of another.

Teachers of this public school—I congratulate you upon the increased comfort, facilities, and consequent efficiency which this change brings to you. I sympathize with you, for our work is one—training immortals for life, and fitting them for death. I therefore rejoice in your joy, and bid you God-speed as fellow workers in the same great cause.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors: I congratulate you on the successful consummation of your wise design. I thank you to-day, in the name of these proud citizens, that you have devised liberal things in the erection of an institution worthy of yourselves, worthy of the cause, and worthy of the virtue and intelligence of this community.

Fellow citizens, as we this day look proudly upon our own public schools, and greet each other with proud congratulations, let us try to realize our responsibility as the advocates of popular education. Let us each in our place give ourselves to the promotion of its interests by our means, our influence and by our patronage.

DEDICATORY ODE.

The pupils then joined in singing the Dedicatory Ode, the following being the opening stanza:

Beautiful Building!
Proud thou art standing,
All the wide country
Richly adorning.
Firmly built and towering high,
Toward the blue and far-off sky.
Emblem both of strength and truth,
Thou lovely temple of our youth!

DEDICATORY PRAYER.

Rev. J. Gillespie, pastor of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, then delivered the dedicatory prayer, acknowledging God as the source of the many blessings and privileges which we enjoy as a nation, and invoking His guidance and direction in the intellectual and moral trainings of our youth. The special benedictions of heaven were invoked upon the institution now dedicated to the cause of education, and upon all those who stood connected with it, as directors, teachers, parents and pupils.

ADDRESS BY MR. LUCKEY.

Mr. George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, was then announced to speak on "Our Public Schools—their Mission." He responded in a brief but pertinent address. He dwelt upon the duties of parents in regard to sustaining the public schools and furthering their interests. He rejoiced to see such elegant new buildings springing up all through the city; it did his heart good. But the building was not all that was requisite. It was encumbent upon parents to visit the schools, encourage the teachers, inquire into the conduct of their children note the progress which they were making in their studies, and show that they, as parents, had an active interest in the success of the school. Then they should render the school room attractive, by having it not only furnished in comfortable style, but ornamented with works of art—such as paintings, engravings, busts, statuettes, etc. Then the grounds should be adorned with flowers and shrubbery; and in this way a love of the beautiful would be developed in the children, which would not only gratify the eye and refine the intellect, but purify the heart and elevate the mind. In a word the school should be made *attractive* to the children—a place which would afford them some enjoyment, in the midst of the irksome hours of study and recitation. He favored the fitting up of the schools in the most comfortable and pleasing manner, and though that as much pride and emulation should be manifested among the various schools, as was apparent among the churches. Why not have decorated walls in our schools, where the children spend six days in the week, as well as good seats and wide carpeted aisles in our churches, where we remain but a few hours each Sabbath? There was a spirit of reform in this matter abroad in the land, and it had already been manifested in East Liberty. Let parents vie with each other in sending works of art to decorate the walls of this beautiful building, and flowers and shrubbery to ornament its grounds, and thus make the school a place where the children would delight to go. Then, and not till then, would its full mission be accomplished.

Mr. Luckey's address was very warmly applauded.

The Quartette Club then sang a beautiful selection, with organ accompaniment, which was received with hearty plaudits.

ADDRESS OF PROF. DEAN.

Philotus Dean, A. M., of the High School, was then introduced, and remarked that he had been assigned a place on the programme without his knowledge or consent, and the subject chosen for him was "Our Boys and Girls." He did not know whether he was expected to speak of our boys and girls, or to them, but he would endeavor to do both. He then spoke of the boys and girls of to-day, as forming the generation which is to follow after us, and regarded them in the light of a trust received from God. We held in our hands, and under our control, those who are to form the next generation. We were a gift in trust to our parents, and when we look back we cannot but acknowledge that they kept that trust in some good degree, in giving us proper physical and intellectual training. So we should give our boys and girls all the benefits within our wealth, our position and our facilities can command, and bring them up to the highest standard of human development. Our lives should not be bound up in ourselves. We should live for others, and especially for our boys and girls. In a few years we shall go hence, and the boys and girls of to-day will fill our places. Shall they bless us for having done a good thing for them? If so, that will be a monument for us more enduring than wealth. Then, again, these boys and girls belong to the State and the nation, will soon become the very pillars of our noble edifice of free government, and what better can we do than to enlighten and elevate them? The Professor then concluded by addressing the children in regard to their duties. If they expected to inherit the houses, the lands, the wealth and the good name of their fathers and mothers, they should strive to emulate what is good and noble in their characters, and thus be enabled to do better things for the boys and girls of their day than their fathers have been able to do for them. Thus will the nation progress in intelligence, and virtue, and morality, until it shall illuminate the pathway of other nations, and lead them on to a higher civilization.

The Professor's address, of which this is but a mere outline, was very happily conceived, and was listened to with marked interest by all the children, showing, by their close attention during the delivery, and their plaudits at its close, that they understood it perfectly well.

Then followed a very creditable musical performance by some little boys and girls.

REMARKS, MR. CHAPMAN.

Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the M. E. Church, East Liberty, was the next speaker. He discussed the duty and responsibility of parents and teachers. He urged the importance of parents co-operating more fully with teachers—visiting the schools, making themselves familiar with the discipline, the conduct of children, the progress making in their studies, &c. He was also impressed that parents should uphold the authority of the teachers, unless that authority should be exercised in a tyrannical or reckless manner, of which there was little danger. Parents sometimes made a great mistake in this respect, and absolutely encouraged disobedience and contempt of the teacher's authority. He then addressed the teachers on the importance of their duties—duties which, if properly discharged, would exert an influence upon the pupils not only through time, but would doubtless reach beyond the grave into eternity.

The Quartette Club then favored the audience with one of their delightful vocal performances.

On motion of Professor Greves, Principal of the School, a vote of thanks was tendered those gentlemen who had so ably addressed them; to the Quartette Club for their delightful music, and to the representatives of the press.

The exercises closed with the singing of the doxology, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Gillespie.

THE MUSIC.

We must not omit to note that the musical performances on the pupils' part were under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Hall, who presided at the organ. Mr. Holl is a most competent and successful teacher, and during the short time which he has been in the city, has earned a high reputation among the pupils of our public schools. The organ used in the schools is known as the "The Great American Organ," and is from the manufactory of Mr. C. Whitney, Meadville, Pa. The directors are loud and emphatic in its praise, and two or three of them are so delighted with it that they have each ordered one of a similar make for their own use. The instrument is certainly a powerful one, and as to tone and quality are first class. It will soon become popular, although but little known at present.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.

We shall close our report of the dedication by adding the names of the Directors who have been mainly instrumental in rearing this noble structure, and also the names of those teachers who are to take charge of the schools:

Directors—Finley Torrens, Samuel Cadwick, S. B. Ross, D. S. Coon, John F. Wilson, George M. Young.

Principal—L. P. Greves.

Assistant Teachers—Rachael N. Latham, Mabel E. Bridge, Matilda Thompson, Anna G. L. Slater, Mrs. Verbena Burns, Miss A. Roonson.

We need say nothing in favor of the Board except that they have erected a monument that will perpetuate their memories to future generations, and have set an example of school progress and enterprise worthy the emulation of many other School Boards in the county. As to the teachers, they are highly recommended for their skill and efficiency; while the Principal, Mr. Greves, is not only an able and experienced teacher, but a thorough disciplinarian, and well posted in all the details of school management.

The building has capacity for accommodating about five hundred scholars, and over two hundred are already enrolled.

The school will open on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Messrs. Little & Baird, Wholesale Grocers, Burned Out—Loss About $100,000 Partial Insurance.

A little before one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the wholesale grocery and warehouse of Messrs. Little & Baird, Nos. 112 and 114 second avenue above Wood street. When discovered, the flames were issuing through the skylight in the office in the rear of the store and before the engines arrived they had made such headway that all efforts to check its progress proved futile, and the building and contents were entirely consumed. The building was a double three-story brick, and was owned by Mr. John I. House. The flames communicated to the rear of J. D. Canfield & Co.'s warehouse, fronting on Second avenue, and it was considerably damaged, principally by water. The wan-house of Fahnestock, Ahlers & Co., adjoining Little & Baird, also took fire, but the loss will not be heavy. The new building fronting on Wood street was slightly damaged.

Among the stock lost by Messrs. Little & Baird was three hundred sacks of coffee, two hundred half chests of tea, nine or ten tierces of rice, a large lot of sugars, hard and refined, and a general assortment of groceries. Their loss will probably reach $100,000, on which there is partial insurance in Pittsburgh companies. The loss to Mr. House, owner of the building, has not been estimated, but he is fully covered by insurance. The members of the firm of Little & Baird live near the city, as does also Mr. House, and it has therefore been impossible to learn the exact amounts of loss or insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. There are two stoves in the warehouse, one in the office and one in the front part of it for the use of the shipping clerk. When the employees of the firm left the warehouse at six o'clock on Saturday evening there was only a little fire in the stove in the office—that in the other stove had gone out. So by seven or eight o'clock there could not possibly have been any fire in the other stove; and just here is the mystery of the fire, it being after one o'clock or five hours later when the flames were discovered. The Fire Marshal will, no doubt, give the matter a full investigation.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M

JEWELRY.

NEW JEWELRY STORE JUST OPENED.

Orr & M'Conahy,

114 Federal St., Corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER AND
SILVER PLATED WARE,
STATUARY, VASES, &C., &C.

PRICES MODERATE AND NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Both Members of the Firm are Practical Workmen of Long Experience and Thorough Knowledge of their Business.

Particular Attention Given to Repairing and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
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AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

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500,000 CHOICE ENVELOPES,

$1 50 PER THOUSAND.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF

INITIAL PAPER,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

BLACK INK,

IN THE MARKET.

Liberal Discounts to Ministers and Theological Students. Great inducements to the Trade.

Sloan, King & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

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To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. R. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other to-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Pyrites. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less) than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. When used in the deepest cold it is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is the additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. 87 Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY

The Harris Patent Paint.

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Improvement.

THE PERFECT COMBUSTION

FIRE GRATE.

This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate Bars, which can be attached to any Old or New Grate Bars. 87 IT IS FREE FROM DUST. It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.

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87 State and County Rights for sale. Send for a Circular. Address

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Great Strength and Cheapness.

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A LARGE STOCK OF

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c.

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Catalogues mailed free on application.

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MEN AND BOYS'

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Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent's D. B. Reefing Jackets;
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Youths' English Walking Suits;
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Boys' Dress and School Suits;
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PRINCE IMPERIAL,
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And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

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89 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

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NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades

DRUGGETS,

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Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

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FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

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Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

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At Lower Prices than Last Season,

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EXTRA QUALITY.

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Melissa (with Yankee Songs).....Mrs. Barney Williams.

To-morrow night a new bill.

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The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

THE HOLY LAND.

A Lecture by Rabbi Sneerson,

OF JERUSALEM,

TUESDAY EVENING, November 30, 1869, at the Jewish Synagogue, Eighth street, formerly Hancock. Tickets to be had at the Music Stores.

Whitefield, Spurgeon and Beecher,

CONTRASTED AND COMPARED BY

REV. J. HYATT SMITH,

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THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Fourth avenue, between Ross and Grant streets,

Monday Evening, November 29,

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Tickets can be procured at Sloan & King's Book Store, 96 Fourth avenue, and at the Chapel door. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture to commence at quarter to 8.

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THE BLIND PREACHER,

REV. W. H. MILBURN,

WILL LECTURE AT

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ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.

SUBJECT:

"What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets can be procured at Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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REV. GEO. P. HAYS

Will, by special request, deliver a Lecture on the present highly important theme,

Pending Politico-Religious Questions,

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In the SECOND U. P. CHURCH, Dr. J. B. CLARK'S, corner STOCKTON AVENUE and SANDUSKY STREET.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC

One Week, Commencing MONDAY, November 29th,

The Grand Military Allegory

OF THE

DRUMMER BOY;

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To be produced by Two Hundred Veterans and Fifty Ladies of the city, under the management of Posts No. 1 and 15, G. A. R., for the benefit of their CHARITY FUND.

Twelve Beautiful Tableaux,

Familiar Camp Scenes,

Thrilling Battle Scenes,

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Seats may be secured each day from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at the office of Lee & Sago, in the 129 Diamond street, second floor—commencing Friday, November 26.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. tf

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Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited. 49

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT.

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Allen Kirkpatrick & Co,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

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Rio Coffee,

Can Select from the Largest Stock in the City and at the Lowest Prices,

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60 cases Young American;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
50 boxes Factory Cheshire, mild;
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100 boxes Skimmed, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

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IN ALL THE

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AT PRICES

That Defy Competition.

R. H. PALMER,

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WOOD STREET.

Goods Received Daily.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, November 26, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the construction of a Public Sewer from Sixth avenue and Wood street to Second street, and for the Grading and Paving of Center street, from Forty-ninth street to Forty-eighth street, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 3 P. M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. The right reserved to reject any and all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, November 19, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That $5,000 of the Water Extension Loan of the Pittsburgh City Consolidated Debt

Will be paid if presented at this office on December 1st, 1869.

R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

IN THE WIDENING OF ERIN STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh.

No. 17, March Session, 1869. Miscellaneous Docket.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Assessment of Damages in the above case, by the Viewers appointed by the Court in the above case, has been approved, and all parties assessed with benefits are hereby required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, otherwise they will be entered as liens against the property and collected according to law.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney. No. 106 FIFTH AVENUE.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use,

S. CADMAN & SON,

AGENTS,

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH, PA. tf

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1870,

Received by undersigned. Only ONE DOLLAR December (1869). Number given GRATIS.

WM. BINGHAM Jr.,

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency, 143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Private Sale, the CHERRY FORK MILLS, generally known as Nold's Mills, one mile east of Lectonia. These Mills have lately been remodeled and improved, both inside and outside, and put in splendid order. Also, a good Private Residence with Outbuildings and seven Acres of Land. Any person desiring such property cannot do better than call and examine the premises. The Mill has an excellent larger run of custom than any other Mill in the county, is in a good wheat growing locality, and close to the Railroad and good markets. Call upon or address

JOHN Z. NOLD,

Lectonia, Columbiana county, Ohio.

RARE CHANCE

FOR LUMBERMEN.

The undersigned has for sale the Timber on 120 Acres, near Enesville, Crawford county, Pa., has been estimated at 4,000,000 feet, eight years to cut and take it away, will be sold on reasonable terms. The Lumber can be laid on track of E. and P. R. R. at Linesville, Pa., for $7 50 per 1,000 feet, all kinds. For further particulars address T. McCLEARY, at New Castle, Pa., or R. P. MILLER, Esq., at Linesville, or SIDNEY SHEPARD, near the Timber, who will show the same.

T. McCLEARY, Insurance Agent, NEW CASTLE, PA.

STOCK SALES.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS—THIS EVENING, November 30th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold in the Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 105 Fourth street,

30 shares Exchange National Bank;
20 shares Citizens National Bank;
100 shares Boatmen's Insurance Co.;
10 shares Columbia Oil Company;
$2,000 Allegheny Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

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Men's and Boys'

IN ALL THE

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

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They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting at Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

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Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BONDS.

N. Holmes & Sons,

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Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,

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BOOTS, SHOES,

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WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

SHOES,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

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All Goods at New York Prices

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BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

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